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IZVESTIYA REVIEWS CEMA TIES ON EVE OF CONGRESS

LD241553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Creators' Step"]

[Text] The country of the Soviets is living through crucial days full of lofty significance now. The preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, which will be an historic milestone in communist building and in the further strengthening of the might of our motherland and of the whole socialist community, is drawing to a close.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and the nationwide discussion of the "Basic Guidelines" have attracted tremendous attention from the world public, political and business circles. It is natural that the socialist community countries have shown particularly profound interest.

Our friends evaluated the CPSU Central Committee draft and the precongress discussion as evidence of Soviet society's true democratic spirit. On the eve of the 26th party congress, the fraternal socialist countries' working people wish Soviet people--the Pioneers, paving the way to a communist society--great new successes.

Among the main tasks of the USSR's economic and social development, the CPSU Central Committee draft indicates the need to deepen socialist economic integration with the CEMA members. This complex and multifaceted work is being conducted jointly with our CEMA partners. A good basis has been laid in the form of long-term targeted programs of cooperation among the CEMA members embracing the main strategic avenues of a modern economy and also of long-term bilateral programs of production sharing and specialization. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the main task now is to launch long-term programs within the system of specific agreements, and transform the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive cooperation production, science and technology. The CEMA members' experts and the council's organs are working on this very problem now. At present over 120 multilateral agreements have been signed.

The development of atomic energy--a main avenue in solving energy problems--may serve as an example. Beginning with a study of Soviet experience and using Soviet technical help within the framework of bilateral agreements, the CEMA members switched over to multilateral cooperation embracing all aspects and stages of solving the task: from joint scientific and technical work and planning to the production and installation of AES equipment and the construction of power lines. The Khmelnitskaya AES, with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts, the commissioning of whose first unit is envisaged by the draft "Basic Guidelines", is already being built on our country's territory by the joint efforts of the states concerned. The agreement now being implemented on multilateral specialization and production sharing in equipment for atomic power stations is unequaled in the world. It is precisely in this manner that the advantages of socialism are combined with the scientific and technical revolution's achievements within the CEMA framework in a large-scale and scientifically based way, taking careful consideration of the interests of all those participating in the cooperation.

Both for the Soviet Union and for our CEMA partners, the new 5-year plan is to be one of the intensification of national economies. Hence the need noted in the draft "Basic Guidelines" to seek new possibilities for developing cooperation so as to make rational use of the community countries' scientific-technical and production potential and their material, financial and labor resources. Even greater work lies ahead in this direction. A paramount requirement is to organize the joint development and commissioning of long-term complexes of machinery determining technical progress.

The role of direct links between those participating directly in integrated cooperation both at ministerial level and at production association and enterprise level increases in proportion to the launching of socialist economic integration. About 1,300 Soviet production collectives now maintain regular links with labor collectives of the fraternal countries. Sverdlovsk's Uralmash and Plzen's Skoda--flagships of Soviet and Czechoslovak heavy machine building--are cooperating in a businesslike way and on a solid contractural basis. Their friendship is already over two decades old. The exchange of technical innovations and the reciprocal training of engineers, workers, inventors and rationalizers not only brings real economic benefit but also promotes the working people's international education. GDR and Soviet enterprises have accumulated valuable experience in the joint modernization of production processes. The movement "A working guarantee to Soviet orders" has become a constant, weighty factor in Bulgarian-Soviet economic cooperation. However, full use is still not being made of the potential in direct links between production collectives. It is important to consolidate and switch onto a firm contractual basis the contacts between enterprises of the Soviet Union and of the other CEMA countries--contacts formed during competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the fraternal parties' congresses. Together with other measures, this will promote the implementation of the draft "Basic Guidelines" important provision: to increase responsibility for fulfilling obligations in the foreign economic relations sphere.

The deepening of socialist economic integration and of the fraternal countries' comprehensive cooperation is a component of the CPSU's tireless activity in strengthening the socialist community's unity on the reliable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. This unity is acquiring special significance under present-day conditions when the situation demands increased vigilance in respect of the imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations and reactions' attempts to damage the socialist countries' positions. This was how the December meeting of Warsaw Pact states' leaders put the issue.

Adopting the Bolshevik Party program 62 years ago, the Eighth Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress noted the provision that the fullest trust, the closest fraternal union and the greatest possible unity of action are required among the international proletariat. The entire history of the world socialist system shows the correctness of this Leninist provision. There is no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress' work and decisions will promote the further consolidation of the world socialist system and the cohesion of all forces struggling for peace and socialist progress.

WARSAW PACT OFFICERS GIVEN LECTURE ON BLOC PARTIES

LD181723 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by Col V. Shkarovskiy: "Sociopolitical Lecture"]

[Text] A sociopolitical lecture for generals, admirals and officers of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces Staff has been held at the K. Marx and F. Engels Museum on the subject "the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal socialist countries--from congress to congress."

The lecture was opened by Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Col Gen M.N. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of staff, Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report entitled "Following Lenin's Course."

The sociopolitical lecture was addressed by A.S. Tenikhina, delegate to the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and a party member since 1917; N.N. Ivanov, director of the K. Marx and F. Engels Museum; Lt Gen K. Radonov (Bulgarian People's Army); Maj Gen L. Fazekas (Hungarian People's Army); Maj Gen K. Gottwald (GDR National People's Army); Division Gen S. Antos (Polish Army); Maj Gen D. Panesou (Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania); and Maj Gen J. Husak (Czechoslovak People's Army).

PRAVDA VIEWS 26TH CONGRESS, REAGAN SPEECH, EL SALVADOR

LD241457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] It is now the eve--the very eve of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are greeting the beloved party's supreme forum in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm and with reports of shock vigils. The international resonance of this event is also exceptionally great. The Soviet communists' congress, which opens tomorrow, is riveting the attention of all peoples, is arousing the interest of all political and social forces and is the topic of numerous items and commentaries in the world press.

The Focus of the Whole World's Attention

Understandably, the congress of Lenin's party is being greeted most extensively and solemnly in the socialist community countries. Many events and facts from the precongress week, now ending, seem to sum up the great political, ideological and labor activity in the fraternal states. The activity has proceeded under the sign of the further strengthening of friendship and cohesion with the CPSU and of close alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR. This purposeful work has formed part of the living fabric of the report-and-election campaigns and preparations for the fraternal party congresses, which either have been held recently or will be held shortly in the community countries.

Our friends and comrades in arms are noting the extremely great significance of the forum of Lenin's party and the CPSU's activity. Addressing the Berlin Bezirk party organization report-and-election conference, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that the 26th CPSU Congress would be an outstanding event in the life of the Soviet people, the fraternal socialist community states and all progressive mankind. An important document was published in Sofia this week--"The Draft Guidelines for the 12th BCP Congress." The document is geared to further consolidating the unity of action and fraternal alliance of the BCP and Bulgaria with the CPSU and the USSR.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee recently met with the leaders of the CPCZ and SED. As the PZPR Central Committee Politburo noted, the results of the talks confirm that the fraternal parties--the PZPR, the CPCZ and the SED--are expressing the resolute will to continue to develop all-round cooperation in the spirit of socialist internationalism and of the strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR in the name of consolidating the socialist community's unity and cohesion and cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA contexts.

Millions of working people in the socialist countries have familiarized themselves with the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR over the next few years. The prospects outlined in this document also inspire our friends. In particular, this has been reflected in the international socialist competition in honor of the fraternal party congresses. The many cables in the last few days from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Hungary and the other community countries are evidence of the high results of the labor competition in honor of the Soviet communists' forum. This is a weighty contribution to the common cause of socialism and communism.

But even outside the socialist part of the world the upcoming CPSU congress has prompted a visible revival of social thinking and activity and has strengthened the craving for truthful information about the Soviet Union and for the struggle for peace. This week the editorial teleprinters have brought a mass of reports of lectures, seminars, symposiums, exhibitions, festivals and other activities staged in dozens of countries of the world and devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress.

On the initiative of the workers university, lectures about the policy of the CPSU have been held in a number of Japanese cities. Delivering a report in the city of Chichibu, Prof (S. Khorigome) noted that the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR are a deeply scientific program that reveals the nature of the CPSU's economic and social policy and concern for the good of the Soviet people.

The impressive successes scored by the Soviet Union in recent years contrast sharply with the deepening crisis of capitalist society. They are a graphic example of the advantages of real socialism, under which power belongs to the people, led by a Marxist-Leninist party.

The powers-that-be in the capitalist countries would like to conceal all this from working people. That is one of the chief aims of the constant slanderous anti-Soviet campaigns organized by imperialist propaganda. But our enemies have clearly been unable to divert the attention of the Western countries' public from the USSR's plans and peaceful deeds. The truth about the Soviet people's achievements is making headway, one way or another. Addressing a seminar, the American bourgeois economist D. Bond's unbiased analysis of the Soviet economic plans gives grounds for the conclusion that "a considerable increase is to be expected in the GNP" of the USSR over the next 5 years. "I believe," he added, "that the West underestimates the Soviet economy's strong suits, including both the tremendous energy resources, and the mineral reserves."

Many foreign press organs, bourgeois organs included, last week devoted articles to the completion of the precongress report-and-election campaign and the nationwide discussion of "The Basic Guidelines." They note the Soviet people's unanimous approval of the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy and the inviolable cohesion of the party ranks and all the Soviet land's working people around the Leninist Central Committee.

"The CPSU congresses are rightly called historic landmarks in the life and activity of Lenin's party and the whole international workers and liberation movement," West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT writes. "The CPSU's major peace initiatives have helped an increasingly large section of our population as well to realize all the significance of the Soviet communists' supreme forum." International life at the moment mirrors with exceptional brightness the CPSU's tremendous prestige in the modern world and real socialism's ever-increasing influence on the processes of world development.

At Working People's Expense, Riding the Hobbyhorse of Armaments

An oratorical peculiarity of the new incumbent of the White House--a desire for picturesqueness--was again demonstrated this week. While during his first television speech at the beginning of the month R. Reagan spoke of a line of unemployed stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts of the United States, on 18 February, presenting his "program for restoring economic activity" at a joint session of Congress, he illustrated the size of the state debt like this: "a trillion dollars is a stack of $1,000 bills 67 miles high."

However, the picture of the situation painted by the President is impressive even without metaphors. Let us read it once again: "All of us are aware of the punishing inflation which has, for the first time in some 60 years, held to double-digit figures for 2 years in a row.... Almost 8 million Americans are out of work. These are people who want to be productive. But as the months go by, they start to despair. The threats of layoff and unemployment hang over millions of other Americans. And those who are in work are frustrated that they are unable to stop inflation from nullifying the growth in their earnings. Because of inflation, the American worker's hourly earnings have declined 5 percent over the past 5 years. And furthermore in the last 5 years federal personal taxes for the average family increased 67 percent."

You couldn't invent a worse situation, as the saying goes. However, the measures proposed in the government program in fact boil down to tax gifts for the monopolies and a cutback on social spending. In next year's budget the intention is to reduce by almost $50 billion the total spending in categories making provision for appropriations for schools, art and the humanities, unemployment benefits, aid the starving and so forth. The richest country in the capitalist world will "save" $1.6 billion on school lunches. How's that for a symbol of the "program for an economic recovery"!

It looks as though the winning presidential frankness whereby the White House comes right out with home truths, so to speak, is no more than a clever ploy. It is designed on the one hand to convince working people of the need for further belt-tightening and on the other to obscure the large scale of the offensive that is being mounted against the interests and living standards of the working strata of the U.S. population.

The main purpose of taking tens of billions of dollars from working people's pockets is to pump the "saved" money into the already gigantic military budget. The Pentagon, the President declared, is the "only department whose budget will actually be increased over the planned level." And this "level" is going to be raised by more than $7 billion in the current year: The intention is to raise military spending to $225 billion in 1982. In all, the White House is intending to seek out almost $170 billion for the arms race "over and above the level already planned for the next 5 years." There's scope for work by the special interagency group that, the President announced in Congress, is now being set up in Washington to tackle "the problem of waste and fraud"!

In the very first analyses serious Western economists voice valid doubts as to the feasibility of the Republican administration's economic program. The American commentator H. Rowen points out that it "ignores many economic realities fueling inflation." It is pointed out that this program not only does not alleviate but exacerbates one of the chief causes of the profound crisis in the American economy--the astronomic spending on the arms race.

It is as plain as the nose on Washington's face. The New York TIMES writes: "President Reagan's economic program has an irremovable defect: The President's passion for military spending comes into direct conflict with his aims of securing economic recovery. Reagan's new plan encourages capital investment in the defense industry, thereby creating still greater difficulties in finding the money needed for the economy working for peaceful purposes."

The economic and social situation in the United States reflects and in many ways determines the overall picture in the world of capital. The Western press is full of reports of production cutbacks, enterprise closures, mass layoffs, galloping inflation, the rising cost of living and the exacerbation of social problems. The events of recent years have still further confirmed the conclusion drawn at the 25th CPSU Congress regarding the growing instability of capitalism. The promises to "improve" capitalism and to create a "society of universal prosperity" within its framework have suffered obvious failure. A heavy burden lies on the shoulders of the people's masses.

The working class is making a proletarian response to this. The intensity of class battles is growing. According to ILO figures published in Geneva a few days ago, during 1979 some 28,000 strikes were registered in capitalist countries against 26,500 the previous year, and the number of people involved in them increased accordingly from 23.4 million to 37.3 million--a 60-percent increase. Rebuffing the monopolies' offensive on the working people's vital rights and interests, the working class is combining these actions with an increasingly active and mass struggle against the arms race and for detente and reliable peace.

Primitive Method

A special delegation headed by L. Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, spent all week roaming around West European NATO countries. It was entrusted with convincing the corresponding governments, on the basis of some "intelligence data," that the USSR, Cuba and certain other countries are somehow involved in the events in El Salvador and, at the same time, with prompting the NATO allies to support the daily growing overt American interference in Salvadoran affairs on the side of the fascist junta. However, the new CIA forgeries delivered by Washington's emissary evidently proved so sham that not one West European capital has yet ventured to do anything more than courteously "take them into consideration." In The Hague, according to AP, Eagleburger was told about "the Netherlands' concern over the fact that U.S. aid to the junta can only help aggravate the crisis in El Salvador."

This approach reflects the prevailing public sentiment in West Europe. And governments cannot ignore it. Even the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which is so pro-American in all NATO affairs, writes that Europeans "in no way support unconditionally the American thesis that we should, above all, seek the Russians behind the disturbances in Latin America. The foreign ministries of European countries lean to the viewpoint according to which the grave social situation in the majority of Central American countries is the cause of the uprisings and revolutionary movements."

Nevertheless, Washington blasphemously continues to maintain in a special State Department statement that the Salvadoran patriots' heroic struggle for freedom and against the bloody fascist junta is a "terrorist uprising" with external support. But nothing can justify American imperialism's crude attempts to strangle the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle in an iron grip and to preserve its domination and the regime of terror in that country.

Despite all the tricks of imperialist propaganda, the peoples are increasingly clearly discerning the realities of the present day and ways to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear disaster. Even in the atmosphere of militant anti-Sovietism being fanned in the United States the majority of Americans polled--60 percent--replied in the affirmative in February to a question put by NEWSDAY as to whether the United States should "continue the policy of detente and seek to conclude an arms limitation agreement with the USSR." The peoples want peace, and peace alone.

"Peace is a lasting asset for mankind. V.I. Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples. We will be true to that banner," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out.

Now turning their gaze toward Moscow, people of good will throughout the world are confident that the upcoming supreme forum of the CPSU will confirm the main directions of Leninist foreign policy and indicate new paths in the struggle for peace, freedom and the peoples' independence.

UN REPRESENTATIVES ON BREZHNEV CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD241400 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 24 Feb, TASS--The concrete proposals which have been set forth by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and which are aimed at lessening the danger of war and easing international tension have aroused a lively interest in UN circles. A particular satisfaction has been aroused by the Soviet Union's readiness to use the UN mechanism for a search of keys for making the international situation healthier and for preventing war.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has stated that Leonid Brezhnev's report contains a number of extremely important ideas which require a close study.

Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to convene a special meeting of the UN Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the council's member-states fully meets the international community's striving to enhance the UN Security Council's role as a major UN body in the struggle for the maintenance of peace, Peter Florin, permanent representative of the GDR at the United Nations, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Therefore the duty of all state figures is to regard the proposal most earnestly and to promote its implementation.

The fact that the peace initiative again comes from the Soviet Union once again convincingly shows the consistency and purposefulness of the foreign-policy course of the USSR to which there is no loftier goal than strengthening international security and keeping detente, Peter Florin emphasized. This proposal acquires a particular topicality, since it has been advanced in the period of a sharp deterioration of the international situation which has come about through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, the representative of the GDR said in conclusion.

Jorge Enrique Illueca, Panamanian minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the United Nations Organization is the most appropriate forum for solving problems affecting all nations. Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to call a special meeting of the UN Security Council fully corresponds to the UN charter, to its basic principles and goals, the minister stressed.

Ide Oumarou, permanent representative of Niger at the United Nations, has described the proposal as a highly positive one.

'URGENT TASK' OF UN INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE NOTED

LD231557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 5

[Aleksandr Nikolayev "Commentator's Column": "An Urgent Task"]

[Text] A routine session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean opened yesterday. Representatives of 45 states are taking part. The committee's task is, in accordance with the UN declaration adopted 10 years ago on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone, to prepare for a conference to elaborate a corresponding international agreement. By the decision of the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly sessions this conference is to be held in Colombo in 1981.

The special committee's work is beginning in complex conditions. Persisting tension in the Indian Ocean region is characterized by a major buildup in the U.S. naval fleet there. According to press reports the U.S. Navy now has 34 ships in the Indian Ocean. At the same time existing American military bases in the region are being extended and new ones are being created.

The closer the date scheduled for the conference approaches, the more actively the United States and its allies are acting to prevent its being convened. At a committee session last year they declared outright that it is "premature." The negative U.S. stance is due to the fact that the conference's tasks are in direct opposition to Washington's military-strategic concepts, and also to practical steps by the United States, which had declared the Persian Gulf a "zone of its vitally important interests."

The Soviet Union counterposes to the U.S. militarist activity in the Indian Ocean region clear, specific proposals serving to ensure peace and security in the Indian Ocean. These proposals were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his trip to India. The realistic way of eliminating military tension is to agree on the elimination of foreign bases in the region and to reduce the foreign military presence to a minimum.

Soviet American talks on limiting military activity in the region could constitute a weighty contribution to the implementation of UN decisions on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. However, in 1978 the United States unilaterally broke off these talks and it is stubbornly ignoring repeated UN appeals to resume them.

The Soviet Union is cooperating with developing countries in the region on the question of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone free of military bases and nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposals on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region have met with a wide response in Asian and African countries. These proposals accord with the vitally important interests of the peoples in this huge region, where one-third of mankind lives.

KUDRYAVTSEV ASSESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD241105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Important Factor of Peace"]

[Text] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference met in Delhi in a complex international situation.

To find their place and define their role under the conditions which have been created in the world as a result of the course taken by the United States of returning to the cold war policy--this was the difficult task facing the foreign ministers.

It is no simple task to justify the very title of Nonaligned Movement under present conditions, to maintain realistic optimism under conditions when imperialism is endeavoring to demean political values, and to adopt realistic forward-looking decisions. But objective factors are on the side of the Nonaligned Movement and give it confidence in its ability to fulfill its chief task of upholding peace, preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, strengthening the peoples' independence and ensuring their security. The conference's timing coincided with the 20th anniversary of the convening of the first conference of nonaligned states' heads of state and government in Belgrade, when there were only 25 of them. The movement's ranks now number approximately 100 states and 2 national liberation movements--the South-West African People's Organization and the PLO. Its potential for influencing the development of international events has increased many times over, and this is undoubtedly reflected in all the work of a forum such as the United Nations.

The Nonaligned Movement is subjected to constant pressure not only from imperialist forces but also from internal reaction. Rightwing forces are seeking to split the movement, to sow doubt about its potential and to tear nonaligned countries away from friendly socialist countries.

Here imperialism and reaction take advantage of the fact that the movement is very heterogeneous in its composition, having member countries with different sociopolitical systems, different foreign policy orientations and policies in which regional and comparatively narrow interests sometimes overshadow the fundamental problems of the present day.

Therefore it is important to define the chief tasks which can unite all or at any rate the majority of nonaligned countries and which can contribute to the full utilization of the movement's whole potential in decisive directions.

This is particularly important now that the gentlemen imperialists are following a strange logic: They are passing off the national liberation movements and the desire of awakened peoples for freedom and independence as some kind of "terrorism," whereas the only thing that can be considered as such is the intention of Western powers, notably the United States, to enslave the peoples, to return the world to the old colonial times, to secure bases on foreign territories and to send armadas of their ships to foreign shores, for example, to the dangerously explosive Persian Gulf region. Hence the great topicality of the speech delivered at the Delhi meeting by the Ethiopian representative, who sharply condemned the bellicose foreign policy course of U.S. imperialist circles.

The chief problems confronting the Nonaligned Movement, the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT wrote, are the growing threat to peace and the urgent task of settling disputed issues by peaceful means. It is possibly to express only solidarity with the statement by the eminent Indian politician T.N. Kaul, who emphasizes the need for the movement's members to concentrate their efforts not on the differences which exist among them but on the common aims which unite them, such as the struggle against the threat to peace, the preservation and deepening of detente, the ending of the arms race, the final liquidation of colonialism and racism, and also the security of the Indian Ocean countries.

The profound awareness on the part of the leadership of the majority of nonaligned countries of the danger threatening the world was reflected in the conference's final declaration, which points out that the arms race, particularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons, threatens the political independence and sovereignty of nonaligned states. The conference also condemned the American doctrine of "limited nuclear war."

If the political realities are taken into account--without which any initiative fails--the most complex international problems are amenable to a peaceful solution through negotiation. Such a noble, though very difficult task faces the Nonaligned Movement. Objective facts indicate that this goal is achievable.

Even though the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region has been complicated by the actions of the American administration, it is still quite capable of being resolved given the good will of the interested parties, as the five points for a peace settlement put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India show.

In the final declaration the Delhi conference participants once again supported the UN General Assembly declaration (1971) on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and advocated holding a conference in Colombo this year to draft an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The ministers pointed out in the final document that the creation of nuclear-free zones is an important measure in the disarmament sphere.

The Nonaligned Movement has taken a practical step by setting up a special commission which is to study ways to extricate Iraq and Iran from the state of armed conflict. For this is actually a grist to the mill of those forces which are interested in turning the Near and Middle East into an out-and-out Pentagon firing range.

The Delhi meeting's final declaration raised in an acute and principled manner the question of a settlement of the Near East conflict. The conference participants demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by them and voiced support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to be granted the right to self-determination and to create their own state.

A tremendous response was elicited by the readiness of the government of people's Afghanistan to settle peacefully disputed issues with neighboring countries on condition, naturally, that foreign aggression against the Afghan people ends. Surely this merits the attention of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly as certain circles are seeking to use the situation which has come about in connection with the Afghan events with a view to encroaching on the Afghan people's independence and disuniting and weakening the Nonaligned Movement.

This is how things stand with the events over Kampuchea. Would the solution of this problem exclusively through the efforts of the countries of Southeast Asia not confirm the principles of nonalignment? Incidentally, if we reason objectively, does the support of certain nonaligned countries for the hegemonist policies of Beijing and the United States with regard to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea not go against the idea and principles of this movement? India's recognition of the real, lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea can only be viewed as confirming and reinforcing the principles of nonalignment, since those who support the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime overthrown by the people inevitably take the side of forces which are seeking to turn Southeast Asia into a bastion of hegemonism.

The nonaligned countries' enemies are seeking by hook or by crook to divert the movement away from the fundamental problem of the present day and to distract it from resolving the tasks set at the very beginning of its existence. This is precisely why, when discussing complex problems, the movement cannot disregard the impact on the future of their solution. Making a concession to imperialism and deviating from the principles of nonalignment today means weakening the country's independence tomorrow.

The appeal to the world's peoples adopted by the conference shows that the movement's members understand the tasks which history has entrusted to this movement. Noting the exacerbation of the international situation, the conference participants urged all states and governments to step up the struggle to avert the danger of a new total war and to ensure world peace and the peoples' security. This can be achieved. The appeal states, only on the basis of strict observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states, the nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of conflicts through negotiation. The conference believes that the strengthening of peace can and must be achieved by limiting and ending the arms race, particularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons, by eradicating the remaining breeding grounds of colonialism, liquidating all forms of racism, including Zionism, and of racial discrimination and apartheid and by granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonial and dependent peoples.

The Delhi conference documents irrefutably attest that the Nonaligned Movement preserves its anti-imperialist nature and that it is an important constituent part of all forces which advocate peace and progress--forces whose invincibility is confirmed by the whole course of history over recent decades.

Imperialists are making a considerable effort to pit individual nonaligned countries against the Soviet Union by intimidating them with the nonexistent "Soviet danger." For this they make use of all the "problems" which are artificially created by the imperialists themselves. In particular, the Nonaligned Movement's opponents are very irritated by the fact that developing countries regard the Soviet Union as a natural friend and ally. Natural because the very existence of the Soviet state, which consistently and principledly takes anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist stands, serves as a sound and reliable prop for all countries and peoples waging the struggle for liberation or for the consolidation of their independence. The Soviet Union supports the Nonaligned Movement equally consistently and principledly. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the nonaligned countries on the movement's 20th anniversary states: "The development of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, which constitute an important link in the overall front of the peoples' struggle for peace and freedom, has been and still is the Soviet Union's principled position."

The Soviet public, like all the world's progressive forces, is confident of the effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement's struggle to preserve peace, to ensure security and to create peaceful conditions for strengthening the independence and the economic development of the movement's member countries. They wish the movement every possible success in this noble cause.

RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF WORLD RESOURCES STRESSED

LD230941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 81 p 6

[Academician Ye. Fedorov article: "Protecting Nature for People"]

[Text] The problems of regard for nature, the rational use of resources and environmental conservation are becoming increasingly important for every country and for mankind as a whole. "Such global problems as raw materials and energy, the elimination of the most dangerous and widespread diseases and the protection of the environment, the conquest of space and the use of the ocean's resources are already important and topical enough. In the long-term they will have an increasingly noticeable influence on the life of every person and on the whole system of international relations. Like the other countries of socialism, our country cannot stand aside from solving these problems which affect all mankind's interests," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress.

Man's influence on nature has become comparable with elements of natural phenomena. Rivers are artificially transformed more in decades now than natural processes change them in tens or even hundreds of thousands of years. Moreover, such phenomena exceed the limits of individual countries and are acquiring a global character. The pollution put into the atmosphere by the industry of some countries, Belgium and the FRG, for example, carried by air currents, cause noticeable economic harm to the Scandinavian states. The pollution of the world's oceans harms every country's fishing industry. The clearing of tropical forests, the main source for replenishing the oxygen in the atmosphere, is becoming a serious potential threat. Mankind is coming increasingly closer to the point of fishing out the oceans.

Over 100 years ago now, when almost all the scientists and practical experts were speaking of subjugating nature, the classics of Marxism were noting the importance of treating it carefully. It is K. Marx's catch phrase that "culture, if it develops spontaneously and is not DIRECTED CONSCIOUSLY, [capitalized words published in boldface]...leaves a desert behind it." F. Engels noted that man must not rule over nature like conquerors over another people. Man's dominion over nature, he said, lies in the fact that, unlike other beings, he can understand its laws and use them correctly. Under socialism a rational attitude toward nature and sensible, careful utilization of its resources must be a necessary condition for the activity of a society whose highest aim is to steadily improve the people's material and cultural living standards.

The socialist state acts in such a way as to ensure that the task of increasing production efficiency is closely linked with concern for the population's well-being and health. Article 18 of the USSR Constitution provides for the adoption, in the interests of present and future generations, of the necessary measures to ensure the protection and scientifically substantiated, rational utilization of nature. A special section in the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines" for the 26th party congress is devoted to this problem.

Every year R2 billion is allocated soley for the construction of water purification systems at enterprises in our country. As a result of measures adopted in recent years there is significantly less untreated sewage, and atmospheric pollution and the atmospheric content of harmful substances are being reduced. The inspection of enterprises and installations from an ecological viewpont has begun. An upper limit is being established for the permitted discharge of effluent from enterprises, so that the total discharge in a particular region does not create pollution dangerous to health. When the matter is approached sensibly and carefully, improved purification promotes not only the protection of the natural environment but also the more efficient utilization of raw materials. Many chemical enterprises are already making a profit as a result of the utilization of substances formed in purification installations.

The full utilization of all substances present in raw materials and techniques which eliminate environmental pollution must become a basic condition in the planning of every new enterprise. At the same time attempts persist to reduce the concentration of harmful effluent from production by merely dispersing it. To this end some people are designing very high chimneys--200 and even 500 meters high. Such a chimney will indeed reduce the concentration of harmful substances near the enterprise, but it will pollute a larger area.

A serious problem is the destiny of the three seas--the Caspian, the Aral and the Azov Seas.

The level of the Caspian Sea is falling. True, the fact that the Kara-Bogaz-Gol, from which 5-6 cubic kilometers of water evaporated annually, has been cut off from the sea does create a temporary reserve for water consumption in the Caspian basin. Nonetheless the further diversion of water from the Volga for irrigation and other needs must be linked with the diversion of part of the flow of the northern rivers of the USSR's European territory into the Volga.

The significant reduction in the flow of the Syrdarya and Amudarya Rivers in connection with the irrigation of lands in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia is causing a rapid fall in the level of the Aral Sea. At the same time possibilities exist for countering this process, to which end appropriate research and planning work must be carried out in the immediate future.

The use of part of the flow of the Kuban River for irrigation has led to a significant reduction in the inflow of fresh water to the Azov Sea, which is increasing its salt content and causing undesirable ecological consequences leading to a fall in the stock of valuable fish. There are a number of proposals for optimizing the ecosystem in the Azov Sea (building a dam in the Kerchenskiy Strait and other proposals). From our viewpoint measures to resolve this problem too must be implemented in the near future.

In connection with what has been said, it would be expedient to incorporate in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress the following proposition: "To consider it necessary, in planning new enterprises, to give preference to closed, waste-free techniques. To complete the necessary research and design developments and commence work on the restructuring of the Aral Sea and the optimization of the ecosystem in the Azov Sea."

Since man's influence on nature has become global in nature, the situation emerging in other countries cannot fail to cause concern. In capitalist states the enterprise owner, primarily concerned for his profits, often resists measures envisaging the construction of purification systems, although in a number of countries special laws have been passed on preventing environmental pollution.

However, in the conditions of the bourgeois system laws are often powerless in the face of the pursuit of profit.

The poisoning of the Love Canal in the United States by chemical enterprises' effluent has caused serious illnesses among people living on its banks. Serious concern is caused by the destiny of the Mediterranean, into which effluent is discharged by nearly 140,000 plants and factories in the littoral countries. Tankers do much harm: Every year accidents and the washing out of their tanks result in the discharge of about 2 million tons of petroleum products into the world ocean. Some transnational corporations transfer the "dirtiest" areas of production to developing countries.

The exhaustion of natural resources and deterioration of the environment on a global scale has promoted many Western scientists to assess--using systems analysis--the possible prospects for mankind's future development. The first such calculations led the researchers to pessimistic conclusions. According to them, in the next 50-70 years mankind's rapidly growing needs and the earth's limited resources will lead to the threat of extinction for part of the earth's population. However, these calculations are based on the mechanical extrapolation of the present situation, which exists mainly in the capitalist world. They do not take account of the differing developmental trends in the opposing social systems or of a number of features of scientific and technical progress.

In reality, in constructing forecasts it is necessary not only to proceed on the assumption of the inevitable exhaustion of natural resources, but also to take into account the growing ability to transform substances and satisfy man's requirements with new production methods. Some 50-60 years ago it would hardly have been possible to predict that clothes could be made not only from cotton, linen and wool but also from synthetic fiber. Limited, nonrenewable resources are gradually becoming renewable thanks to the repeated utilization of the same raw material. The potentials of new energy sources are becoming increasingly extensive--nuclear power, direct solar radiation and so forth. As for renewable resources, such as fresh water, fish and so forth, here too the potential exists for significantly increasing the efficiency of their utilization. For instance, fish can be bred in the ocean with as much success as in a pond.

Mankind has reached a stage of development where mankind as a whole must approach nature and the world as a whole. Indeed, the world's resources are now utilized--as a result of trade and exchange--not only by individual countries, but on a worldwide scale. Consequently the problem of a rational attitude to nature must be resolved by joint efforts. Let us cite one example. A 20 to 30-fold increase in energy production could lead to a change in the earth's climate. But how can it be judged what kind of climate is "good" for the whole world and what kind is "bad"? This can only be done if all countries' interests are considered.

The West has also come to this conclusion in recent years--and not only scientists. Thus the U.S. State Department, which last year, together with a number of other departments of the administration, submitted a report to the president on the possible world situation in the year 2000, was forced to admit that only by means of "unprecedented cooperation between countries' is it possible to prevent the exhaustion of natural resources, the spread of famine and an increasing gulf between different countries in terms of the level of development. However, the report does not say that broad international cooperation is only possible in conditions where detente is maintained and deepened. Obviously the report came at a bad time.

The policy of confrontation and the whipping up of international tension now being implemented by the U.S. administration hinders the creation of an atmosphere of trust between states, which is necessary for the joint resolution of global problems.

The arms race itself diverts tremendous amounts of resources from peaceful production, restricting opportunities for the resolution of these problems, which requires considerable expenditure. According to American experts' calculations about $600 billion is needed to ensure the ecological purity of U.S. industry by means of creating purification installations and improving techniques. An impressive figure! But it is equal to the Pentagon's military spending for just 3-4 years.

Great and perhaps irreversible damage is done to nature by tests of various types of weapons, above all nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently advocate lessening of the threat of war and come out in favor of broad international cooperation, including cooperating in resolving global problems and in environmental conservation. Our country has proposed the conclusion of an international convention banning the military or other hostile utilization of means of modifying the natural environment. On the USSR's initiative a conference was held in 1979 on environmental conservation in Europe, and a European convention was drawn up making provision for measures to prevent air pollution. The 35th UN General Assembly session approved the Soviet proposal "On states' historical responsibility for preserving the earth's nature for the present and future generations." This document indicates the right way of resolving problems affecting all mankind--the limiting and ending of the arms race, and international cooperation.

But that is only a beginning. The rational utilization of natural resources in the interests of economic and social progress for all peoples and a careful attitude to nature require joint efforts by all people and all states, a qualitatively new level of international cooperation, the strengthening of peace, and the ending of the arms race. There is no other way.

SHIBAYEV RECEIVES WFTU ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY

LD230849 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] In the Palace of Labor on 13 February AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev met with I. Zakaria, acting general secretary of WFTU, who is in the Soviet Union.

Urgent questions of the international trade union movement, of the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress and of Soviet trade union involvement in WFTU's activities were discussed during the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Participating in the meeting were AUCCTU Secretaries K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and A.M. Subbotin and WFTU Secretary B.A. Averyanov.

REAGAN, MEESE STATEMENTS ON EL SALVADOR NOTED

LD240947 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb, TASS--Under the cover of false propaganda allegations concerning "outside assistance" to the patriots of El Salvador, official Washington continues escalating American interference in the events of that country. President Reagan told pressmen before flying to Washington from California where he spent the weekend, that the administration had already prepared "emergency plans" for El Salvador. The master of the White House avoided answering the question as to whether he was planning to send American troops to that Central American country. Meantime the possibility of direct American intervention in El Salvador was admitted by Edwin Meese, counsellor to the president. He said on the ABC news "Issues and Answers" programme that the USA "would not rule out anything...we are going to take whatever measures are necessary." He repeated again allegations about "Cuba's involvement" in "subversive activities" in El Salvador and threatened it with "penalties."

Commenting on the stand adopted by the U.S. administration, the Washington POST writes that many in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere are still very sceptical about the assertions concerning Cuba's "subversive role" in El Salvador. They may object, the newspaper writes, that in its striving "to contain communism" the administration risks to repeat the mistakes it once made in Vietnam. Specifically, they may say that the United States has become an ally of an authoritarian regime connected with ultra-rightwing extremists and having no public support and that the efforts made to keep this regime in power may result in the USA getting stuck in El Salvador.

The United States explains the tense situation in El Salvador by "communist intrigues," says the New York TIMES Magazine. But this is not so. A revolution would have begun there in any case, even if there had been no Cuba, Nicaragua and others. What is taking place in El Salvador is class struggle, the struggle of extreme poverty with excessive wealth. The people have rebelled against the way things are in their country.

'MYTH' ON USSR INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR HIT

LD231131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Diversionary Maneuver"]

[Text] American press reports attest to the fact that preparation is in full swing in Washington for a new campaign, designed to aggravate international tension and to give vent to the latest stream of fabrications directed toward the USSR and other countries.

In this miserable venture the vents in El Salvador are regarded as of paramount importance. "It is perfectly obvious that the Reagan administration which is being egged on in this question by Secretary of State Haig," the New York TIMES writes, "has decided to make El Salvador the focus of international attention and make the attitude to the insurgents' war the litmus test for gauging attitudes toward the United States."

In the past few days a malicious campaign against Cuba has been fueled in Washington. Cuba is charged with "giving support to the partisans in El Salvador and supplying them with weapons and ammunition." Then similar charges were leveled against Nicaragua, following which the State Department announced the cessation of promised wheat supplies to that country.

Fabrications continue to flow as though from a cornucopia and attempts are being made to spearhead the deliberate provocation against the USSR too.

It has been declared that the Washington administration is preparing certain "corroboratory evidence" to back up reports that "the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other countries of the Soviet bloc are secretly helping leftwing insurgents in El Salvador." Some "delegations" from Washington are already preparing to go to Latin America and Europe to convince other countries of the plausibility of these allegations.

The new provocative enterprise is quite transparent! The essence of the events in El Salvador is obvious.

American imperialism is convulsively trying to preserve its dominance in this country. Everyone knows that the so-called "military-civilian" junta in San Salvador is kept in power only by American support. The junta has earned the hatred of the Salvadoran people through its policy of mass terror and very real genocide, to which many thousands of totally innocent citizens of this country have already fallen victim.

The ruling regime in El Salvador, the U.S. magazine PROGRESSIVE attests, has no support among the people. The army is resorting to the most brutal acts of repression in an attempt to annihilate the progressive, democratic forces. Eighty percent of the political murders in 1980, the magazine notes, were carried out by soldiers, police and National Guards, and the rest by the terrorist organizations in the regime's service. Nonetheless, PROGRESSIVE notes, the United States gives the junta extensive military aid and it supplies this country with modern weapons and combat hardware. The American military school "Americas", which trains hired assassins, has turned out hundreds of Salvadoran officers and noncommissioned officers, who take the most active part in punitive operations against patriots. The Washington POST too reports a sharp increase in military aid to the junta from the current $10 million to $25-30 million and also report on deliveries of new weapons.

The despairing people of El Salvador are waging a struggle for a just cause--for freedom and against the domination of dollar imperialism. This struggle is an objective process. It is a perfectly normal phenomenon of the present historical epoch, whose essence lies in the fact that an increasing number of peoples are speaking with imperialism and are switching to a free and independent path in life.

The Salvadoran reaction and its North American patrons are trying to defend themselves from the irrevocable course of events. The Salvadoran military leadership is drenching the country in the blood of patriots. These actions are directly orchestrated by American military advisers, whose numbers already exceed 1,000. The interventionist actions of the Pentagon and its wards rouse legitimate indignation not only in Latin America, but also throughout the world. Washington, which still regards Latin America as "its own backyard", is seeking means to conceal its great-power activities both in El Salvador and in other countries of this continent. The current provocative ballyhoo about "Soviet-Cuban interference" in El Salvador's affairs is the latest element in these efforts.

Of course, the experts from Langley, who have become skilled in manufacturing every kind of falsehood, may concoct yet another one. But even the American press is not able to swallow the CIA's concoction. The New York TIMES itself admits that it is precisely extreme poverty and political repressions and not "communist agitation from abroad" which are the reason for the intensifying actions of the people's masses. The U.S. administration, the paper concludes, faces a further buildup of revolutionary events on the continent, which Washington is no longer in a position to control.

Thus, the aims of the present campaign are obvious to every objective person. It is a question of an attempt to lend plausibility to the myth invented by the new American administration about "international terrorism", behind which "Moscow" allegedly "stands," and at the same time to distract the peoples' attention from those really terrorist activities of American imperialism and its accomplices, for which El Salvador and other countries, where the peoples wish to become masters in their own home, have become an arena.

U.S. MILITARY POSTURE IN GULF ZONE EXAMINED

LD241139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 5

[Vasiliy Yuryev "Commentator's Column": "Under Cover of a Fig Leaf"]

[Text] Preparations are in full swing in the United States for military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf zone. Oman has been selected as the bridghead for holding the maneuvers. American Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has already carried out a corresponding reconnaissance, meeting Sultan Qabus in a military camp located in the desert in northern Oman.

At the end of January Rapid Deployment Force exercises were held on U.S. territory in conditions as similar as possible [to the Gulf]. Expressing satisfaction with their results, Gen G. Glasgow, commander of the 7th U.S. Marine Brigade, stated without beating about the bush that his subordinates' equipment "is already in the Indian Ocean, and all they need is the order to go." At the same time the Pentagon asked Congress for more than $80 million for reequipping its military bases in Oman, first and foremost on Masirah Island.

The approaching militarist clamor is described as "small-scale joint maneuvers by communications troops" with Oman's Armed Forces. But the sultan's regime itself is propped up with the help of foreign bayonets and the Pentagon needed the Omani label simply as a fig leaf to conceal its sinister plans in the region. However, AP has reported that the purpose of the exercises is to test the communications and command facilities required for the deployment of main forces in the Persian Gulf zone.

At the same time the propaganda preparations continue for possible U.S. armed interference in Near and Middle Eastern affairs. Calls are made for increasing American military strength in the region. "By strength," the Washington POST argues, "we mean not simply the number of ships and aircraft, although that is very important, but also the awareness of others that America is ready to use them." At the same time the campaign on "international terrorism" is being fanned. They are trying to attach that label to national liberation movements such as, for instance, the revolution in Iran or the Palestinians' struggle for their rights. Washington is clearly trying to buy indulgences in case of new aggressive acts against peoples upholding their freedom and independence.

In the atmosphere of very dangerous military preparations, the question of making the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone a zone of peace emerges with still greater topicality. Such a program has been put forward by the Soviet Union. Such is the peoples' demand.

DEMCHENKO: 'ONSLAUGHT' IN MIDDLE EAST 'WILL FAIL'

LD230827 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 10 Feb 81 p 3

[Report on interview with PRAVDA commentator Pavel Demchenko given to AL-BA'TH in Damascus: "Reagan Has Announced an Offensive Program Against Progressive Forces; Syria's Progressive Independent Policy Is an Example To Be Emulated"; date not given]

[Text] The newspaper AL-BA'TH, under the agreement between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the CPSU, has played host to the well-known journalist Pavel Demchenko, head of the developing countries division in PRAVDA, and had a brief press interview with him in which he spoke about the situation in the Middle East, the hostile U.S. moves, and the U.S. efforts to start cold war in several world spots. He also spoke about the possiblity of Europe's being driven to a military adventure by the United States, the persistent U.S. efforts to divide the Nonaligned Movement, President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for security in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and the Soviet Union's attitude of supporting the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

The Soviet journalist began by talking about the victories achieved by the forces of national liberation and progress in various parts of the world. In this regard he praised Syria's role within the Arab and international liberation movements and its stand as a militant vanguard in the face of imperialist and Zionist plans. He said: We must take into account the fact that the forces of national liberation and of progress and socialism have realized great achievements in the past few years in the world arena and in the international field.

Speaking about Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, he said that in Latin America revolution has triumphed in Nicaragua and has spread in El Salvador. Revolutionary forces have come to power on the island of Grenada, the authority in the republics of Angola and Mozambique has been consolidated, and Madagascar has declared a socialist program. And finally imperialism in Iran has collapsed. If we look at the Middle East we find that imperialist attempts have been devoted to dividing and fragmenting the Palestinian resistance movement and to imposing Camp David on the Arabs. Of course, these attempts failed.

During the past 5 years, particularly during Carter's rule in the United States, imperialism suffered major defeats. Under the circumstances imperialism had to renew its attacks. In fact, President Reagan recently announced his offensive program against the forces of progress in the world, against the forces of socialism in Europe, and against the forces of progress in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Reagan is seeking to achieve this through his friends. Who are the friends of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East? Israel and Egypt, in addition to some Arab Gulf countries.

Although certain Arab countries are ruled by reactionary regimes, these countries are witnessing considerable changes. These regimes, or some of them have been unable to invite U.S. forces to their territories openly. Of course, I am not talking here about the group of progressive states and regimes that lead the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and achieve the Palestinian people's demands. Recent events have shown that the voice of these states is loud and clear. At the recent Islamic conference held in At-Ta'if an important fact emerged, namely that four Arab delegations--from Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and the PLO--were able to impose good resolutions, particularly regarding Palestine and Jerusalem and imperialism and the U.S. bases in the Arab gulf. As is known, President Hafiz al-Asad's speech at the At-Ta'if conference was splendid. This speech had a great and significant impact throughout the world and inside the conference itself. This speech forced the reactionary forces to retreat and to change certain terminologies and clauses in the conference resolutions. This is an indication of the fact that President al-Asad's speech deeply influenced public opinion even in those countries where reactionary regimes rule. This is clear evidence of the success of the progressive forces' efforts in the Middle East. With regard to going back to the era of colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Israel are working to this end. Israel is still pursuing a settlement policy, but the present international conditions do not permit the return of colonialism. Indeed, I can say that that is impossible. Certain temporary setbacks could occur for the progressive forces, but generally these forces are now on the historical offensive, and the future is certainly with those forces. The Arab nation has struggled for many years to obtain independence and not to bring back imperialism to the area. I would like here to give two examples. The first is Iran. U.S. imperialism wanted to dictate its will to the Iranian people but, although U.S. imperialism is more powerful than Iran, it failed to do anything in the face of the Iranian revolution.

The second example is Bahrain. Certain reports said that Bahrain would give the United States a base for the U.S. Navy. Following the release of this report the Bahrain Government issued an official statement saying that no such base will be given to the United States.

With regard to Syria, which we are now visiting, it is regarded as the vanguard of the progressive forces and progressive ideas in the Middle East. As for Reagan's attempts to take the world back to the era of cold war, he is indeed seeking to do this and he is looking for allies who might help him to do so. On the opposite side the Soviet Union is seeking countermeasures to this trend and to this policy, particularly in the Middle East.

I must point here to President Brezhnev's proposal for the withdrawal of all fleets from the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean and for turning this area into a peace zone. This is a complex matter, but it was received with welcome and support by public opinion in Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and Sri Lanka. We hope that the matter will be discussed and will receive support at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

With regard to Europe, the French, British and Australian navies are present in the Indian Ocean and coordinate their operations with the U.S. fleet. But it appears to me that Europe will not support Reagan's endeavor for cold war or that its support will be limited. Of course, the European initiative to solve the Middle East problem as we know it now is only a slightly amended version of the Camp David formula; it is an attempt to reconcile Camp David with Europe's interests in the Middle East. Western Europe has interests in the area, mostly oil and markets. The United States has oil but France, West Germany and other Western European countries lack this commodity. Therefore, Europe must follow a somewhat different policy from the U.S. policy. Europe has no interest in war breaking out in the Middle East and has no interest in an oil ban on the West. Consequently, Europe pursues a policy different from that of Washington, although these countries are imperialist and capitalist. We see this policy as evident with regard to the Iraq-Iran conflict. Nevertheless, Europe looks for other objectives, sometimes together with the United States and at other times separately and independently from it.

Reference must be made here to the fact that there are in Europe communist parties and powerful progressive organizations that struggle against imperialist policies. Moreover, there are forces opposed to Israel. There are such forces in France and Britain. Last year a conference was held in Lisbon for solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people, especially the Palestinian people. This conference showed the strength of the forces hostile to Israel in Europe. I took part in this conference and saw the great welcome given to Mr Yasir 'Arafat when he entered the conference, which was attended by more than 1,000 persons, in addition to a number of ministers and the former Portuguese president.

This is a clear evidence of the existence of great forces opposed to Israel in Western Europe. These forces do not play a decisive role in the Western countries' policies, but those governments must take their own interests and the stand of the progressive forces in their countries into consideration. Of course, they must also take into consideration the Soviet Union's policy. It is no secret to you that we have sent a fleet to the Indian Ocean and another fleet to the Mediterranean. This action, of course, was not against the Arab countries but in order to neutralize the U.S. forces there and to support the progressive forces in the Arab countries. It was on this basis that President Brezhnev made his proposal to neutralize the Arab Gulf region and, together with the Indian Ocean, turn it into a peace zone. This proposal was received with support by the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as by the socialist forces of the socialist camp. This is a very important fact. Another fact that must not be overlooked is that countries of the socialist camp are a giant force, and nobody can afford not to take that force into consideration.

Many nonaligned countries support us and, naturally, U.S. imperialism aims to divide the Nonaligned Movement. It seems that such a trend will emerge at the Delhi conference. We must not forget that in the present conditions the progressive Arab countries, especially Syria, the PDRY, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Algeria are playing an active role in this movement. This is evidence of U.S. inability to impose its decision on the conference. For this reason U.S. imperialism is now leading a sabotage operation against the nonaligned states. This is something which must be taken into consideration. For the sake of the unity of this movement, of the movement itself, and of its anti-imperialist stand struggle must be waged and all the progressive forces must stand in solidarity.

The outcome of these countries' struggle is bound to be felt during the Delhi conference.

Finally I would like to say that the Middle East is witnessing a complex stage. Reaction is now active and is wagering on the new administration in Washington.

But success in the end will be with the forces of progress, since all signs confirm that the imperialist onslaught will fail. Without any doubt the forces of progress will win. It must be pointed out that the path of struggle will be difficult and hard, yet I look to the future with optimism.

Demchenko said that Syria has become an example to be emulated in regard to its progressive and independent foreign policy and in struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Finally, he said, I wish every success to the Syrian Arab people and to my colleague on the AL-BA'TH newspaper.

CPSU 'GUIDELINES' DISPROVE U.S. ECONOMY FORECASTS

LD241655 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Prof V. Smolyanskiy, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Problems of Foreign Ideological Currents: "Wielding the Weapon of Truth"]

[Text] The past master of political intrigue, Talleyrand, once remarked in a fit of rage: "There is a more terrible weapon than slander. It is truth!" One is reminded of these words when one reads the muddled statements by certain representatives of the new American administration about the Soviet Union's desire to "rule the world" and when one hears their anguished calls for efforts to ensure U.S. superiority in the arms sphere.

What is the truth then? "Our policy is not a course toward superiority in armaments but a course toward reducing them and toward easing military confrontation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses. It could not be clearer. We have no other doctrine. This is convincingly and strikingly illustrated by the central preoccupation of the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" which is peaceful creation.

It is characteristic that the American paper the Washington POST, by no stretch of the imagination a procommunist paper, had to grit its teeth and admit that the increase in the national income projected by the draft basic guidelines "is considerably better than what the industrially developed countries of the West can expect."

An old Russian proverb goes like this: Dust kicked up on the road will not blacken the sky." Indeed, what fables have the various "specialists" in anti-Soviet affairs not thought up about our country and its economic building! But the years have passed by and the truth about real socialism has in no way been "blackened" by the "dust" of slander and fable. Our country demonstrates to the world the remarkable achievements of a new social system in all economic and cultural spheres. The facts enshrined in the draft basic guidelines are convincing evidence of this.

This very important document contains a clearly worded social task: "Ensure, on the basis of boosting the economy and improving social production efficiency, a further improvement in the people's well-being, the development of the socialist way of life and the entire system of social relations." Anyone who sets strategic targets like these simply cannot be seeking to "rule the world" as certain unfortunate Western politicians and ideologists would have it.

The nature of our economic and social development strategy is manifested by the fact that Group "B" sector products will come to the fore in the current 5-year plan in growth rate terms.

Soviet economic development experience shows that the balance between production of the means of production and production of consumer goods is not static. It depends on the specific conditions. The production of the means of production--machinery, equipment, raw materials, semifinished materials and fuel--is not an end in itself.

The more there are the more realistic is the possibility of substantially increasing the consumer goods production growth rate.

Article by "Sovietologists" on matters relating to the structural policy and technical progress of the USSR national economy in the eighties continue to push the thesis of "structural conservatism," the "desire for all-embracing industrialization," the "inability to fully utilize the production specialization potential" and the "end of the classic strategy of the growth" of the Soviet economy which, they say, was formulated for a society striving at all costs to maintain a low living standard....

But let us compare the document with the commentaries. This is what the draft Basic Guidelines say: "Sectors ensuring progressive structural advances in the national economy and steady and balanced expanded reproduction will develop at increasing preferential rates." What sectors are these? Those associated primarily with the conversion of science into an active productive force. J. Bernal once wrote: "In the early period of its development, science followed industry. Now it is tending to outstrip and lead it." This is what is happening before our very eyes. It is no secret that the fundamental scientific discoveries of the 20th century in such spheres of nuclear physics, quantum mechanics, polymer chemistry, cybernetics, molecular biology, information theory and space technology resulted in a veritable revolution in equipment and technology terms. The CPSU Central Committee draft fully takes into account the intimate link between science and physical production. It plainly states: "Scientific and technical progress must be further accelerated."

As for the rates, the figures speak louder than words. In the last 10-year period industrial output has more than doubled in the USSR, whereas it took Britain 28 years, the United States 17 years and the FRG and France 16 years to double industrial production.

Western mass news media, made available to diehard anti-Soviets, are making great play, for speculative propaganda purposes, of the fact that in the 10th 5-Year Plan the solution of some economic and social tasks was hampered by the depletion of old mineral deposits, including large deposits, and the shifting of the main centers of the extraction industry to the east and to the north. These speculations are also underpinned by an updated version of the "Soviet threat" concept, associated with false premises about the "USSR having its beady eyes on the Near East" and its sources of oil.

The "Sovietologists" are well aware that our industry has proven stocks of, and calculated extraction levels for, all types of organic fuel for the period through 1990. The main question now is how best to utilize these stocks. Not long ago the Washington POST and Washington STAR sharply criticized CIA forecasts, reporting that the U.S. Senate was dubious about its predictions on the prospects of Soviet oil extraction and exports, stating that "the actual methods involved in utilizing the facts are not clear."

At the fifth world congress of economists the Soviet delegation expounded a totally different--compared with the bourgeois economists' concepts--approach to the problem of providing mankind with natural resources. Academician T.S. Khachaturov, for example, stressed that the size of proven and probable stocks is dynamic. Not only do they decrease with extraction but they increase in relation to the survey work carried out. State plans for the development of the USSR national economy envisage carrying out geological survey work in the country in such a way as to provide consumers with proven stocks of minerals for a sufficient period. Moreover, as is known, the plan for expanding nuclear energy production in the USSR has nothing to do with the depletion of oil resources. Not for nothing did American journalist Mark (Franklen) write: "European experts feel that the Soviet Union has no need to make a beeline for Near East resources. Soviet policy is orientated...toward its own energy resources."

I can safely say that the other subversive attempts by the bourgeois opponents of the draft Basic Guidelines are just as "valid" as those I have noted.

The day after the publication of the draft "Basic Guidelines" even the New York TIMES was bitterly lamenting the fact that its content refutes predictions being made in the United States about the state and prospects of the Soviet economy. Why, life has once again confirmed that the truth is stronger than all the fabrications of the opponents of the new world.

'FEW' SHARE REAGAN'S OPTIMISM ON CURBING INFLATION

LD241611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent and TASS dispatch: "Guns Instead of Butter: U.S. President's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb--At a joint session of both houses of Congress U.S. President R. Reagan set forth the "country's economic recovery program" drawn up by his administration.

Only quite recently, at the height of the U.S. election campaign, many Americans, having finally lost faith in the policies of J. Carter, whose anti-inflation measures failed completely, naively believed that the Republicans' program promised a way out of the economic impasse. Now that the "i's" have finally been dotted in this program, enlightenment is coming to many Americans.

The present state of the U.S. economy, the President admitted in his speech, makes a "grim picture." All of us are aware, he said, of the punishing inflation which has, for the first time in 60 years, held to double-digit figures for 2 consecutive years. Bank interest rates on loans have reached absurd levels of more than 20 percent.

Almost 8 million Americans are now out of work, the President continued, and those who work are frustrated by their inability to keep up with inflation. Federal taxes for the average family have increased 67 percent. Our national debt is approaching $1 trillion.

We cannot hope, the President said, that the situation will improve. On the contrary, it will deteriorate still further unless urgent measures are taken.

R. Reagan submitted for the consideration of Congress a number of measures which are needed, in his opinion, to get the economy onto the path of recovery. These measures provide, above all, for a sharp reduction--to the tune of $49.1 billion--in state spending in fiscal 1982, notably at the expense of social programs.

On the other hand, the interests of the military-industrial complex are in no way infringed. The Defense Department, as is clear from the President's statement, will be the only establishment whose appropriations will actually increase. As is clear from the White House document, spending for military purposes in fiscal 1982 will be increased by a further $7.2 billion, and by 1984 the Reagan administration plans to exceed by $27 billion the already unprecedented level of military spending set by the previous administration and increase the Pentagon budget to $250 billion.

It is planned to cut taxes on corporation profits and citizens' individual incomes by 10 percent over a 3-year period. It is not hard to see that the chief feature of the proposed list of measures is the bringing to the fore of the interests of big capital.

Political commentators point out that R. Reagan's speech is just the start of a broad propaganda campaign aimed at making the U.S. population and Congress support the new administration's militarist program under cover of a ballyhoo about the imaginary "Soviet threat" and the need to "redress" the balance in the military-strategic sphere, which has supposedly been upset in the USSR's favor. However, as recently as 20 January H. Brown, U.S. defense secretary in the Carter administration, in the annual report the Congress recognized as "roughly equivalent the overall strategic balance" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Submitting the program, President Reagan declared that, if it is approved by Congress, this will make it possible to cut in half the level of inflation in the next few years. However, few people share this optimism either in Congress itself, particularly among members of the House of Representatives, or outside Capitol Hill.

R. Reagan's program, which has been drawn up in the interests of the military-industrial complex and monopoly circles and is aimed at further lowering the American working people's living standards, has immediately elicited broad protests in the country. Labor unions and public and religious organizations are joining the protest movement.

DPA CITED ON HAIG INTEREST IN BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD241342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The West German agency, DPA, reports from Washington: The chief of the American State Department, Haig, has stated that the United States is interested in the proposals of the Soviet leader, which he made in his report. These proposals, noted Haig, contain important new aspects which should be studied. In the words of the head of the foreign policy department of the United States, his country is interested in the continuation of a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA VILIFIES 'MALEVOLENT FALSIFIER' PIPES

LD241051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "International Notes": "Caution: Pipes!"]

[Text] There are many different posts on the big White House staff, from "speechwriters" (who produce the President's speeches) to cooks and gardeners. And presumably everyone earns his living. But for a little while now the payroll of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, has featured a staffer who is paid for...professional dense ignorance.

Say hello to Richard Pipes. He has now ensconced himself in an office in the so-called "Old Executive Office Building," which stands next to the White House. This big gray building houses the secret and other services of the President's administration. You could hang a sign on the door of Pipes' office saying "lying business service."

Strange though it may seem, people call Richard Pipes professor. Until recently he worked at Harvard University. He presented himself as an "expert on Russian history." Serious Harvard academics were amazed: How had such an anti-intellectual, to put it mildly, worked his way in. They kept out of the way of this despised individual. Mind you, that was not hard. The "professor" didn't bother with academic work. He was forever globetrotting, delivering lectures.

Wherever there was an anticommunist assemblage, you would find Pipes on the platform. He would deliver what was essentially always the same "lecture" about "the Russians' traditional aggressiveness," from Rurik [Viking colonizer of what became Russia] to our day.

In 1976 the garrulous speaker was noticed by George Bush, at the time director of the U.S. CIA. Pipes disappeared for a while into the spy department at Langley, Virginia. There, he headed "Group B" dealing with the problems of the intelligence service abroad. This group, which you might just as well call the "rambling verbiage group," was competing with "Group A," which consisted of professional intelligence men. Both collectives submitted reports on the "scale of the Soviet peril."

Of course, Richard Pipes came out on top.

Even masters of misinformation who had seen a thing or two gasped when they set eyes on his report. It claimed that American intelligence had underestimated the "Soviet military threat." And with one stroke of the pen Pipes inflated this mythical threat to global proportions.

According to the Washington POST, the unpardonable falsehood caused "clear displeasure" even at Langley, among specialist professionals by no means sympathetic to the Soviet Union. Most Sovietologists--who are certainly not lovers of truth--stated that Pipes had gone too far. But slanderous "Group B" report was to the taste of military-industrial complex circles. It was often quoted by "hawks" when they were militating for a further increase in the Pentagon's spending.

That's how Richard Pipes' state career began. Speeches by him became de rigueur at American and NATO militarist symposiums. His voice rang out louder than others in the chorus of opponents of the Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic offensive armaments (SALT II). Then came the new surge in his career. In the current administration--clearly on Vice President G. Bush's recommendation--Richard Pipes has been placed on the National Security Council staff. Henceforth, via White House advisers Ed Meese and Richard Allen, he makes recommendations to the U.S. President himself. Now top American strategists must heed his viewpoint, the Washington POST writes.

According to this newspaper, Pipes' ideas "constitute the scientific (?!) validation of a great deal that both Reagan and Haig have said about the hand of Moscow in international terrorism or about 'Moscow's general plan, which is permeated by a desire for world domination.'" Just how is it possible to validate monstrous rubbish? And scientifically, to boot?

"The sources of Soviet terrorism or, for that matter, of modern terrorism," Pipes suggests meaningfully, "date back to 1879, when an organization named 'The People's Will' was created." This group, he says, "...is the true forerunner of all modern terrorist organizations"! However, it is well known that "The People's Will," smashed by Czarism almost 100 years ago, had nothing to do with the Marxist movement which paved the way for the Great October Revolution. The members of The People's Will have left no heirs in the modern world. Those are the incontrovertible facts of history. But Pipes is not a historian, but a malevolent falsifier. His line of business is the manufacture of a pseudoacademic garnish for nauseating slander of the Soviet Union, which, he says, "is encouraging and exploiting terrorism...to destroy Western society." You could simply laugh at the clumsy lie had it not found its way into official Washington documents.

When New York TIMES correspondents asked officials in the CIA, the Pentagon intelligence agency and the State Department whether they had documents confirming the story that the "Soviet Union is encouraging international terrorism," they just spread their hands. They said they were unable to do that. "There is simply no real evidence," one specialist told a reporter. However, the "professor" doesn't care. We wouldnt be surprised if tomorrow he declared the precursor of contemporary international terrorism to have been..Solovey the brigand [a legendary robber].

In one opus Pipes discovered an age-old "militarist tendency" in our country and argued its existence by alluding to "ancient Russian history." The falsifier is prepared to stretch any event of olden days to validate the staggering thesis of the "bellicosity of Marxism-Leninism" and so forth. In a sinister whisper Pipes suggests to gullible people that "throughout its history Russia has been an expansionist power." So Genghis Khan, Batu, Mamay, Napoleon and Hitler were all merely defending themselves against Russian expansionism...on Russian soil? After this "historical" digression, another sensation is served up: The Russians would unhesitatingly use nuclear weapons...as an element in their global strategy." Everything is turned upside down--both history and our time.

Pathological hatred of the USSR and dense ignorance... that may be enought for a job on the White House staff. But it can be said in advance that the outlay on the highly paid "professor" is money down the drain. After all, the "advice," "research" and "theories" of the wretched anti-Sovietist Pipes are really not worth a wooden nickel....

PRAVDA MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN TREATY

LD241441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Prof R. Akhramovich article pegged to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan treaty: "Good-Neighborly Traditions"]

[Text] "We are happy to note that the first friendship treaty concluded by the Afghan people was the treaty with Russia.

"We are confident that our most sincere wish will be realized and that Russia will always be the high Afghan state's number one friend for the good of both peoples."

These words form part of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's message to the Afghan emir in connection with the signing of the friendship treaty on 28 February 1921 in Moscow, and they characterize the exceptional importance the Soviet land has attached, since it came into being, to the development of equitable, good-neighborly relations with its southern neighbor--Afghanistan.

Some 60 years have passed and the baton of friendship and good neighborliness has been passed down through the years. The accumulated experience very clearly demonstrates the vitally important role played by Soviet-Afghan friendship in the formation and development of an independent Afghanistan and in the defense of its national sovereignty against imperialist encroachments.

Remember that after the 1919 proclamation of Afghanistan's full state sovereignty, British imperialism unleashed a colonial war against the country to retrieve its lost positions there. A 340,000-strong British Army went into action along the entire southern and southeastern border of Afghanistan and launched barbarous bombing raids against the defenseless population. Relying on its military and economic superiority and employing bridgeheads in countries bordering Afghanistan, London was set on teaching, as one British magazine put it, a "hard lesson" to the Afghans who had "startled the British lion." The Afghan Army, greatly outnumbered by the aggressor in terms of men and arms, fought hard against the colonialists.

During this critical period the young Soviet republic gave struggling Afghanistan support. As the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence and establish friendly ties with it, the Soviet Government declared its readiness immediately to give every assistance, including military assistance.

At the end of 1919 the RSFSR and Afghanistan began talks on concluding a friendship treaty, at the stage of the preliminary confirmation of the text it was agreed in 1920 that the RSFSR would give the Afghan side aircraft and 5,000 rifles with the requisite ammunition, set up a flying school in Afghanistan, construct a plant for the manufacturing of smokeless powder, supply equipment for a telegraph line linking Kushka, Herat, Qandahar and Kabul and send specialists to work in the country. The selfless support on the part of Soviet Russia, which at the time was experiencing its own economic difficulties as a result of the civil war and foreign intervention, was a true act of internationalism and friendship.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty was a practical expression of a new type of international relations proclaimed by Great October. The principle of the equality of states, flouted by colonialism, was consolidated in the Soviet-Afghan document through the sides' unconditional recognition of one another's independence, the complete sovereignty of the two countries and plenipotentiary status of their diplomatic missions. The same applies to economic relations. Resolutely rejecting the standards of colonialism, the contracting parties acted from positions of equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation which ruled out any infringement of the interests of either party to the treaty.

In short, the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan treaty marked independent Afghanistan's appearance on the world political stage which had a profound effect on the development of the situation in that part of the world. The treaty corresponded to the vital interests of both countries' peoples and was the sound foundation on which Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation were constructed over many decades.

Relations between our countries were raised to a qualitatively new level following the 1978 April revolution. "Indeed, with the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, and particularly at its second stage," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "the traditional friendly relations between our countries became relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation." To develop these fraternal ties the USSR and Afghanistan signed in December 1978 a treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, thus confirming their loyalty to the aims and principles of the 1921 treaty.

The USSR is currently helping the Afghan people in the struggle to build a new society, in defense of the April revolution gains and the country's independence and sovereignty against new encroachments from outside. The undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by imperialist forces, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction is part of a general offensive against the forces of peace and progress. The campaign of slanders against the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union is being conducted by old enemies of Afghanistan who would like to take its people back to the days of lawlessness, poverty and backwardness and turn the Near and Middle East region into a permanent seat of international tension.

It is known, for example, that dozens of large training camps and military bases are operating in Pakistan alone. According to foreign press data, more than 30,000 saboteurs had been trained there by December 1979. These camps are used as refuges and places where bands routed and driven out of Afghanistan can regroup and rearm. They are also used for the dispatch of new detachments of interventionists. All these counterrevolutionary and interventionist detachments are formed, trained and armed with the help and under the supervision of instructors from the United States, China and a number of other countries, the finance coming from these countries too.

The principles of fraternal solidarity determined our country's stance on the question of giving revolutionary Afghanistan international assistance. As historical experience shows, this assistance and mutual aid have a sound treaty foundation and are based on longstanding traditions.

It is time that those who are encroaching on Democratic Afghanistan realized that their adventurist plans are doomed. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. As has repeatedly been stated, Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, including the introduction of the limited military contingent into its territory, has the sole aim of halting military intervention against the Afghan revolution and all forms of interference in Afghan affairs.

While exposing international reaction's provocations and intrigues over Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is consistently advocating the complete normalization of the situation in the region, supporting all constructive proposals in this sphere.

Displaying maximum restraint and good will, revolutionary Afghanistan declares its readiness to sit down at the negotiating table and begin a fruitful dialogue with its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, and seek a political settlement of existing problems. In this connection it should be said that attempts to bypass the DRA Government and people in the solution of matters relating to Afghanistan cannot succeed.

As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Afghanistan is deeply committed to maintaining and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, and it plays an active role in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Afghan people are respulsing imperialist intrigues and are successfully building a new life. Ever broader masses of Afghan working people are becoming involved in this process. The creation of the national patriotic front is evidence of the widening of the social base and strengthening of revolutionary power and of the participation of all patriotic and national forces in the building of a new, prosperous Afghanistan. The successes achieved in economic and social development are also associated in many respects with Soviet-Afghan cooperation and are tangible fruits of our friendship.

"Afghanistan has been through many different periods," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said, "but the Soviet Union has always maintained a stance of friendship and genuinely internationalist support for the Afghan people and has developed its cooperation with Afghanistan in such a way that Soviet assistance meets the needs and interests of the Afghan people and serves the cause of sincere support for our country's freedom and independence. Our people highly value this."

The Soviet Union also highly values the traditional friendship with the working people of the DRA.

PROKHANOV DENIES REPORTS OF 'REBELLION,' 'REVOLT'

LD201313 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 11 February 1981 carries on page 15 a 2,000-word Kabul-Moscow report by Aleksandr Prokhanov under the rubric "Afghan Reportage": "At the Plow." The report begins by denying Western reports of "rebellion and revolt" outside Kabul and Afghanistan's provincial centers. Prokhanov says that he did not need a military escort to travel to Helmand Province, "a wheat center and cotton area."

Prokhanov stresses the party's growing strength in rural areas, quoting a party official as saying that "the people are with the authorities and the party" and "against the enemies" who have "alienated themselves from the people." The report goes on to say that "bandits" no longer come to "steal crops" because the peasants know how to protect them. Prokhanov concludes by looking ahead to a "better future" for the Afghan peasant, saying that the Soviet Union's "rich Central Asian republics are products of the same plowshare and gun."

USSR-INDIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN DELHI

LD242302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] A Soviet-Indian trade protocol has been signed in Delhi. According to the protocol, the trade turnover between the two countries is to increase by 15 percent. This document is a concrete implementation of the clauses of the agreement signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to India.

BREZHNEV, NEPAL KING EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON HOLIDAY

LD170503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to King Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra of Nepal in which he conveyed congratulations on the country's national holiday and wished success and prosperity to the people of friendly Nepal. In his reply telegram the king of Nepal expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

POLES TRY TO 'WORK NORMALLY' DESPITE DISTURBANCES

LD241309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko report: "Entering Normal Rhythm"]

[Text] Warsaw--"Labor productivity is falling at a time when the country is in an unusually difficult situation. There is no other way of overcoming the difficult situation. There is no other way of overcoming the difficulties but work and more work. I believe we have had enough of demanding various privileges.... Instead of talking, we must turn to actions, to work, and for this we need calm, commonsense and a correct approach to production."

These lines from a letter published in TRYBUNA LUDU from worker Waldemar Markarewicz express as accurately as can be the thoughts and aspirations of the working people in Poland and their attitude to the appeal made at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the government program expounded at the February session of Poland's Sejm. How to return most rapidly to normal production everywhere and to achieve efficient economic management is of profound concern to Polish working people today. This theme runs through all their letters and appeals to newspaper editorial boards and the resolutions adopted by party, trade union and other public organizations and it permeates discussions associated with preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the party aktiv conferences now taking place in various voivodships of the country.

For working people it is an obvious fact that only productive labor can solve this situation. The country's economy is in a critical position, and everyone is acutely aware of this. According to the Polish National Bank the gulf between demand and supply of goods is about 20 percent, and this means in effect that there are no goods to match one in every five zlotys. Normal working by enterprises is hindered by the disruption of cooperation ties and the acute shortage of raw material and other materials.

Under these conditions it is extremely difficult to return to normal production. Nonetheless many enterprises are succeeding, thanks to the persistence and concentration of labor collectives. But it is clear to everyone that it is not the efforts of individual collectives, but the harmonious work of each and every one that can lead the economy out of its breakdown.

To resolve this difficult task the main condition needed first of all is an atmosphere of organization and order, the "90 calm days" of which Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, spoke in the Sejm. This appeal has been heard and is supported by the vast majority of Poles. Enterprises, construction and transportation organizations and planning and design bureaus are now functioning more regularly.

All the same it cannot be said that the calm and order have been restored. In recent days counterrevolutionary elements have concentrated their efforts in the student milieu, provoking disturbances and strikes. Figures from the so-called Workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] do not like normalization; their aim is to maintain a state of tension. Acting in this way, sowing chaos and disorders here and there, these elements are increasingly revealing themselves to the eyes of the working people. People are becoming increasingly aware that they do not want to go along with instigators, pseudopatriots and inspirers of "creeping counterrevolution."

Polish communists entertain no illusions. They know that even if a normal rhythm is finally established everywhere in production and social life, elements hostile to socialism will not abandon their subversive activity. But the more the labor process is restored in the country and the richer the difficult experience of overcoming errors, the greater will be the working people's determination to resist attempts to dismantle the socialist system in Poland.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES POLISH TRADE MINISTER 19 FEB

LD241311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 19 February I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and had a talk with him.

BULGARIA'S LILOV EXPOUNDS ON CPSU, BCP CONGRESSES

LD241209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "Milestones of Great Achievements"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Every congress of a ruling Marxist-Leninist party in a country of real socialism is an event of enormous theoretical and practical significance both for the particular country's internal development and also for the entire socialist system, the world revolutionary process and the international situation as a whole. Going far beyond the framework of an intraparty forum it invariably becomes a very important milestone on the path of creating a new society.

POLITICALLY the congresses provide profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of domestic and international processes and phenomena and define forthcoming tasks and elaborate ways of resolving them. They assert the general line of development for the forthcoming period, generalizing the tremendous sociohistorical experience--utterly new for mankind--which the peoples of all countries are using and will continue to use in the future.

ON THE THEORETICAL PLANE the congresses are beacons lighting the way in socialist and communist building. Being a concentrated expression of the collective intelligence of our Marxist-Leninist parties, they have initiated new ideas and concepts of fundamental nature, scale and significance. Their leading role in the present-day development of Marxist-Leninist teaching has been impressively displayed in elaborations of the problems of mature socialism, the development of countries liberated from the colonial yoke, the concept of socialist internationalism, and so forth. And that is natural. After all, these are congresses of parties characterized by a high degree of political and theoretical maturity and at the same time possessing the opportunity to analyze and generalize social practice unprecedented in all previous history, to resolve new problems and to blaze new trails.

IN THEIR INTERNATIONAL ASPECT the congresses actively influence the state and development of the international situation and play a tremendous part in the struggle for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples, democracy and social progress. Modern history, so alarming and complex, has confirmed these congresses, and primarily the CPSU congresses, as powerful motivating forces of peace and progress.

It is sufficient to cite just the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th congresses of Lenin's party, which has become the foundation of the worldwide struggle against the threat of war and for detente and disarmament. In people's minds and hearts detente will always be inextricably linked with the CPSU and the USSR and the contribution and role of its inspirer and architect--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In examining our party forums' domestic and international role, we cannot fail to see the special role--brightly spotlighted by time--OF THE CPSU CONGRESSES AS VERY IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS OF RADICAL INTERNAL SIGNIFICANCE PRODUCING A GLOBAL REFLECTION IN THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLES OF ALL CONTINENTS. Each of them has been conceived as a lofty political and theoretical peak rising above the expanses of world events--a peak which can be seen from all parts of the world, which all communists and all the world's progressive people have scrutinized and with which they have surveyed the present-day world. The forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly be such a congress. It is being awaited with exceptional interest and great hopes. A very, very great deal depends, now more than ever, on its analysis, decisions and programs. The question of the future of peace and detente is on the agenda now in a most acute form. From the rostrum of the 26th congress mankind expects to hear the weighty words of the great Soviet Union and to see paths which can lead the world out of the danger looming over it and preserve and strengthen detente. I was recently in the USSR with BCP Central Committee Secretary G. Atanasov. We visited Moscow, Leningrad and Armenia and toured plants, kolkhozes and scientific and cultural institutions, and met many leading workers, ordinary workers, specialists, scientists and artists. We saw for ourselves the exceptional enthusiasm with which the communists and all the Soviet people are marching toward their supreme party forum. The rich and impressive results of the 5-year plan, the clear program for the forthcoming period, the major new plans for intensifying the economy and improving the people's living standards, unswerving unity and cohesion around the party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, optimism and confidence in the future--that is how we saw the great CPSU and the entire land of the Soviets on the eve of the congress.

The BCP is also approaching its scheduled congress. It is intended to play a large part in our social development. As a result of the BCP's correct policy, the creative socialist labor of the peoples' masses, and collaboration with the fraternal countries and primarily with the Soviet Union, in the period since the victorious socialist revolution of 9 September 1944, Bulgaria has achieved what are on our scale colossal successes. By late 1980 the volume of Bulgaria's fixed production capital had reached 77 billion leva and the annual GNP exceeded 20 billion leva, while industrial production output had increased 72 times compared with 1939.

We will continue to create new production capacities. Bulgaria still has much to do to catch up with the industrially developed socialist and nonsocialist countries. But Bulgaria has entered a stage when the main potential and main sources of further economic growth, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted, require transition from extensive to intensive economic development.

Consequently the 12th BCP congress is expected to plan a period of profound qualitative processes and changes in building developed socialism in Bulgaria.

This applies primarily to the base, but it also affects the superstructure to a very high degree. Over 70 percent of capital investments will be channeled into reconstruction and modernization. Our Eighth 5-Year Plan will be a 5-year plan of technical progress. Work will continue on the improvement of planning, socialist labor organization and the raising of labor productivity. In brief, the party's course toward high efficiency and high quality will be steered even more fruitfully and productively.

In the social sphere it will be a period of heightened attention to the tasks of meeting people's needs more fully and improving the people's living standards.

In the spiritual sphere efforts will be continued on the development of science and culture, the all-round communist education and formation of the new, socialist individual, and the further assertion of the socialist way of life.

An exceptionally important feature of the 12th BCP Congress consists in the fact that it will take place during the 25th anniversary of the historic BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum, which restored Leninist principles and norms of party life and elaborated our party's April line.

The April line is the BCP's Leninist general line under present-day conditions.

The 25th anniversary of the April plenum is not a jubilee to be celebrated, but a great and very important political event in the life and development of the party and society. The main point now is to extract from the principles and deeds of the April line all the necessary lessons and conclusions for our present work, to implement it steadily, and to develop it constantly in accordance with present and future requirements.

The results of our socialist development's post-April period are impressive:

--Fixed production capital has increased ninefold; the national revenue has increased 6.5 times, the volume of industrial production has increased 12 times, the volume of agricultural production 2.5 times, the volume of construction 8 times, social labor productivity 7 times, the number of specialists with higher education 4 times, the number with incompleted higher education 6 times, foreign trade turnover with other countries 12 times (including a more than 26-fold increase in trade with the USSR), per capita consumption a little over 4 times, the working people's real incomes 3.5 times and so forth.

Bulgaria's economy is constantly and dynamically developing. Over these 25 years the tempo of growth in Bulgaria's national revenue has been one of the most rapid in Europe and the world, averaging 8.1 percent a year.

That is how socialist Bulgaria is today--radically transformed, renovated, confidently, rapidly and steadily developing. The role of the congresses of ruling parties in the socialist community states is particularly great in developing and intensifying socialist internationalism, economic integration and the all-round cooperation and rapprochement of our fraternal countries and peoples.

Soviet-Bulgarian relations and our great friendship are an example of true socialist internationalism in action. It is impossible to imagine modern Bulgaria--free, sovereign, thriving and socialist--without fraternal assistance from the great Soviet Union.

Our enemies will stop at nothing in their attempts to undermine Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. It is the target of one of the main thrusts of anti-Bulgarian activity and propaganda today. All manner of accusations are levelled at the BCP--that it neglects the national identity, is antinational and so forth. But all the efforts of these detractors are in vain. What they say is not true, and the people are well aware of this. It is precisely because we love Bulgaria devotedly, cherish it and are working for its prosperity that we love the Soviet Union so strongly.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is not something static. It is constantly developing, and the BCP and the CPSU stand at the head of these processes.

It is not merely fortuitous that, on the initiative of our parties and of Comrades T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev personally, we are currently pursuing a course of all-round cooperation and deepening rapproachement between Bulgaria and the USSR. This is a new and higher level in the deepening of our friendship and a logical stage in the development of socialist internationalism.

We are approaching the coming BCP and CPSU congresses with the rich results of pursuing this policy in every sphere of our bilateral relations--in politics, economics, ideology, culture, science, defense and so on. The main conclusion is that the course of ensuring all-round deepening of the unity of Bulgaria and the USSR is being successfully implemented and confirmed by life itself. What is most valuable and important is that it is actively supported by the broad people's masses and is acquiring a following of millions. It is our priceless gain. It is the essence, strength and future of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Our friendship is the historical result of the contribution of many generations of Bulgarian, Russian and Soviet people, each of which made its own contribution, adopting and transmitting to posterity the ideas, behests and deeds of this friendship. Man is mortal but Bulgaria-Soviet friendship endures and deepens. It is everlasting, since it is created by the people and lives among the people.

The BCP, Bulgarian communists of every generation and all our people are fully entitled to be called the champions and creators of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, by virtue of the fact that we are a grateful people and an internationalist and socialist people and since we are the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, a party of scientific socialism which does not barter national interests, national feelings or Marxist-Leninist principles.

The BCP, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade T. Zhivkov, will continue to keep pure and tirelessly develop socialist internationalism, friendship with the socialist countries and, above all, the great fraternity, all-round cooperation and deepening unity with the USSR.

The BCP is confidently approaching its 12th congress, united and cohesive, with greater exactingness and more rigorous criteria and with a clear awareness of both the successes achieved to date and existing difficulties and shortcomings. We are greeting the congress in an atmosphere described by Comrade T. Zhivkov thus: "What is the main thing in the struggle to greet the congress in a fitting manner? The main thing is action! Not ballyhoo, but action, not high-sounding words, but concrete results in work.... More, better and more efficiently--these must be the results for which we strive everywhere and in every sphere!"

PRAVDA REPORTS BULGARIAN PARTY'S CONGRESS THESES

LD230847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For Nationwide Discussion"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Feb--The main direction in the foreign policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian state will continue to be that of further consolidating the unity of actions and fraternal alliance with the socialist community countries, above all the great Soviet Union, stresses the draft theses of the 12th BCP Congress. The draft theses on the party's work, Bulgaria's socio-economic and cultural development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1976-80) and the tasks for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990 are published today for nationwide discussion.

The BCP's and Bulgaria's mutual relations with the CPSU and the USSR, the document says, are the cornerstone of Bulgaria's foreign policy. Under the leadership of the CPSU and the BCP, their Central Committees and Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov personally, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation are deepening and strengthening increasingly and becoming a powerful material force in Bulgaria's development. The CPSU-BCP joint course of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is being implemented successfully.

The BCP regards it as its highest patriotic and international duty to continue to do everything possible to develop friendship and cooperation in all salient areas between the BCP and the CPSU, Bulgaria and the USSR and the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

The socialist community, the theses note, is exerting a growing influence on the course of world events. The socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, are the main factor for strengthening international security and cooperation. The BCP Central Committee stresses with deep satisfaction the tremendous contribution made by the CPSU, the USSR, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally and the fraternal socialist countries to the struggle for peace and detente.

The BCP, the document stresses, is approaching its 12th congress united and cohesive and consistently implementing its Leninist line, having a clear political outlook and program for the country's future development.

In the last, Seventh 5-Year Plan a major new step was taken in fulfilling the program for building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. The country's economic, scientific and technical potential increased considerably. National income increased by approximately 24 billion levs. Progressive changes were made in the structure of the economy. Machine-building, the power industry, chemicals and metallurgy developed at preferential rates. Agriculture achieved new successes. The population's real income and social consumption funds increased.

As well as successes, the theses also note shortcomings in national economic development, in particular the incomplete discovery and utilization of reserves with a view to increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

Despite difficulties and shortcomings, the document stresses, the main socio-economic task set by the 11th BCP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled. It was a 5-year plan of conscious creativity by the masses, stable development of production forces, further improvement of socialist social relations and an increase in the people's prosperity.

As the document notes, the BCP's main efforts in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be aimed at more fully satisfying the people's constantly growing material and spiritual requirements and further building the material and technical base of socialism on the basis of all-round intensification of production and improved socialist production relations. This 5-year plan must be a 5-year plan of scientific and technical progress, the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the retooling of production.

Bulgaria will expand and deepen economic integration and scientific and technical cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries within the framework of CEMA and will implement the general plan for specialization and coproduction between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of material production.

The document sets tasks for further strengtheing the BCP's leading role in society and stresses the need to improve the party's political, organizational and ideological work.

GDR'S OSKAR FISCHER WRITES ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD022320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS)--The further deepening of fraternal cooperation with countries of the socialist community and making a maximum contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of real socialism represent "the most important task of the foreign policy of the GDR," writes Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs, in the February issue of the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. He notes that the "source of the GDR people's successes both in the national and in the international sphere is primarily due to close fraternal union with the USSR."

"The German Democratic Republic," stresses the article, "is extending and deepening relations with all countries of the socialist community and with fraternal parties on the basis of trust and unity in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaties." Moreover, "the GDR realizes the responsibility it bears in relation to its allies as a socialist state situated in the center of Europe, on the line of contact between two powerful military alliances."

As far as the international situation is concerned, Oskar Fischer notes that the vital interests of all peoples "require that in the eighties an about turn should take place, especially in the area of military detente." As far as the GDR is concerned, it "resolutely comes out in favor of arms limitation and disarmament at the UN, in the Geneva disarmament committee and at other international forums."

"At the present stage, the GDR considers the most pressing task in the area of military detente to be the achievement of a halt to the nuclear arms race in accordance with the proposals of the Soviet Union. In this connection it supports the SALT II Treaty. Its coming into force would limit the race for the most dangerous and costly arms, and would have a favorable effect on the entire international situation and on disarmament negotiations. The GDR...is in favor of all measures to limit arms and for disarmament, both in the nuclear and the conventional spheres, respecting the principle of equality and equal security of the parties."

Oskar Fischer stressed the great importance of the present Madrid meeting, which is called upon to make an effective contribution to the maintaining and deepening of detente, including in the military sphere. "In accordance with the proposals of Warsaw Pact member-states, the GDR considers the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to be an act of great significance. The GDR is in favor of business-like work at the Madrid meeting, aimed at achieving specific results, in order successfully to continue along the path chosen in Helsinki. The GDR sees, however, that the course of the United States and some of its NATO partners is directed, evidently, at hampering such businesslike work. This was shown at the preliminary stage of the Madrid meeting. The speeches and utterances of the U.S. representatives and some of their nearest NATO allies at the opening of the main meeting, and also at later sessions, left no doubt what was their political line in Madrid--that it was aimed at creating an atmosphere of confrontation and at disrupting normal work of the meeting."

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON ATTEMPTED COUP IN SPAIN

LD242048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1917 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent Igor Kudrin reports from Madrid: Millions of Spaniards did not sleep a wink during the night of 23-24 February. There was a sound reason for this: An attempt at a coup d'etat took place in the country. It all began yesterday evening when a group of Civil Guards, armed with submachineguns, suddenly burst into the building of the Cortes. The soldiers were extremely rough, forcing all the deputies to lie on the floor and firing several rounds of submachinegun fire into the ceiling.

As soon as this act became known mass protests began throughout the country at the unlawful actions by a section of the military who pine for Francoism. No one was in any doubt about the intentions of the plotters--to halt the process of democratization in Spain and to return the country to the miserable past. It was no accident that neofascists, together with their leaders, immediately gathered alongside the parliament building which was surrounded by the mutineers.

The attack on the Cortes was led by Lieutenant Colonel Tejero, who had previously been mixed up in an anti-government plot in November, 1978. The lieutenant colonel was obviously expecting that his actions would be supported by military sub-units in other towns and provinces. But he was wrong. The armed forces proved to be loyal to the government and the Constitution.

The situation in the country is now completely under government control. Precisely at noon all members of the Congress of Deputies were released. The putschists surrendered to the units loyal to the Constitution.

And so the attempt at a military coup has failed. However, the democratic forces of the country are urging with new force that the working people act with vigilance in Spain and that they be prepared to deal a decisive rebuff to new intrigues of reaction.

SPANISH DELEGATION RECALLED FROM CONGRESS

LD242300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Report from 26th CPSU Congress press center by correspondent Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Text] A press conference was held here today by Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy chief of the 26th CPSU Congress press center. This was devoted to the second days' work of the forum of Soviet communists. Comrade Zagladin told Soviet and foreign journalists about the progress of debate at the congress about the Central Committee's accountability report and the speeches made by foreign guests.

Then Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin said:

[Begin recording] In connection with the adventurist action undertaken by rightwing forces in Spain yesterday, the Central Committee of our party conveyed to the Spanish Communist Party delegation expressions of its solidarity with the Spanish communists and with all democratic forces in that country. The struggle against fascism, the Spanish comrades were told, has been and remains a sacred cause for us, wherever it is conducted. The Spanish delegation in reply expressed deep gratitude for these sentiments of solidarity, and wished the CPSU congress successful work, in the name of the strengthening of peace and, consequently, of the strengthening of the foundations of the struggle against fascism.

Perhaps the occurrence in the Spanish capital, that adventurist attack by fascist forces, will compel certain delegations at the Madrid meeting to show a new approach to some of the matters which are already under discussion there.

I have in mind the proposal made by our Romanian comrades--a proposal which we fully support--on the need for the struggle against fascism in all its forms and manifestations. This is a proposal with which the representatives of Western states did not agree. We hope that the events in Madrid will perhaps compel the leaders of the delegations concerned to rethink their positions. For it is not at all impossible that they might also have found themselves the hostages of the fascists, as the Cortes deputies did. So the question of the importance of the struggle against (?that evil) in Madrid itself is now felt to be a completely topical matter.

As concerns the Spanish Communist Party delegation, the Spanish Communist Party requested that it return home urgently in order to participate in certain actions: a general strike in Spain, and demonstrations are planned. The comrades had to go home. They have conveyed their greetings, which will be published. [end recording] At the end of the press conference, Comrade Zagladin answered journalists' questions concerning the work of the 26th CPSU Congress.

ITALIAN CHARGES OF TERRORIST LINKS SCORED

LD241709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kovalev article: "Demagoguery or Politics?"]

[Excerpts] The Italian bourgeois press is continuing with the propaganda racket whose organizers are endeavoring to "prove" the Soviet Union's imaginary "involvement" in the activities of "international terrorists." It is striking how tendentiously and irresponsibly individual organs of the Italian press, including those which call themselves socialist or social democratic, offer on their pages materials about the "international links" of Italian extremists.

One can only regret too how Italian figures from time to time unconstrainedly throw onto the dying propaganda bonfire more and more new gnarled branches of false accusations and invented facts.

The characters in the propaganda spectacle which is being acted out do not even concern themselves too much about whether their fabrications appear plausible. In their opinion, in order to make an "accusation" of involvement in terrorism there is no need to offer any proof. The Italian Defense Minister Lagorio, repeating the words of U.S. Secretary of State Haig who reproached the "skeptics" for underrating the significance of the "deductive method," has just given this thesis a theoretical basis so to speak. The minister stated in an interview with the weekly OGGI: "Those who express indignation and demand evidence are confusing politics with court cases. As distinct from justice, in politics it is quite the opposite: Even circumstantial evidence can be of great significance."

But I would venture to say that that which is called circumstantial evidence in the bulging "file" on "international terrorism" is merely groundless fabrications which frequently originate not even from Italian but from foreign sources--and moreover they are fabrications clearly propagated with incendiary aims. The disseminators of the idle fictions do not concern themselves much with the possible adverse impact of their ill-intentioned actions on the state and development of Soviet-Italian relations in all spheres, including economic. And maybe their aim is precisely to undermine these relations?

For example, "the threat comes from the East," the Social Democratic Party newspaper UMANITA says in all seriousness, poisoning Italian society with the venom of disinformation. "The terrorist training camps are situated in Czechoslovakia, in particular in the village of Lidice," it emphasizes. Equally categorical is the journal PANORAMA: The weapons used by the extremists are for the most part allegedly of Soviet manufacture. According to "reliable information" one arms consignment arrived, it is said, from a "secret base" in Lebanon. And so on and so forth....

The authors of these and many other "sensational" articles, "exposes" and files are apparently adherents of the above-mentioned "deductive method"; to put it simply, they are dreaming up all their facts.

These "exposers" deliberately exclude from their publications evidence and proof of another kind which take the lid off the secret activities of the Western special services, primarily the U.S. CIA, and reveal their true attitude toward international terrorism.

As for "terrorist camps" in Lidice, the inhabitants of the village were annihilated by the Hitlerites during World War II, the attempt to link this symbol of the grief of the peoples of all Europe with fabrications about "international terrorism" appears truly blasphemous. The inhabitants of Lidice, which was resurrected from the ashes, have themselves given an answer. They adopted a special statment of protest against the irresponsible and false assertions of the Italian newspaper UMANITA. It is perhaps clear who should be believed more on this question: the third hack acting on the CIA's orders, or the inhabitants of the martyred village.

Of course, the primitive gimmicks of the professional anti-Soviets would not deserve particular attention if it were not for the fact that certain official representatives are repeating them, as the recent debates in the Italian parliament show. Extremely ambiguous statements were made during these debates--although on the other hand the Christian Democratic Party leadership and the upper echelons of the Italian Government emphasize that there is no intention of changing the traditional line of Italian foreign policy which includes support for comprehensive relations with the USSR.

Of course, it is possible to view these different readings in the context of that bitter interparty stuggle which is taking place inside the government, but it is impossible not to say that it is scarcely appropriate or prudent to jeopardize international relations even for the interests of individual political parties and, moreoever, certain forces outside Italy. It is necessary to cherish our common property which both our countries have accumulated over the years--the present high level of Soviet-Italian cooperation. The ancient Romans asked themselves "Who benefits?" Every time they wanted to discover the real mainspring of a particular phenomenon or event. Today too this wise dictum retains its validity.

SPIEGEL: CPSU CRITICIZES PCI FOR SUPPORTING WALESA

DW230926 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Feb 81 pp 134, 135

[Unattributed reprint of the CPSU letter to the Italian Communist Party]

[Text] The Italian Communist Party [PCI], the strongest Communist Party in the West, sympathizes with Poland's independent trade union Solidarity, supports worker leader Lech Walesa and warns against a Soviet intervention: A military intervention in Poland would be "entirely unacceptable to us," for "it is exclusively up to the Poles to solve their problems." The PCI Executive Board dispatched a resolution in these terms to the fraternal parties of the Warsaw Pact states last November. Moscow was taken aback. The CPSU reacted with a harsh letter of reply phrased by Central Committee functionaries Zagladin and Smirnov, approved by Central Committee department head Ponomarev and party boss Brezhnev, and handcarried by a Soviet functionary to PCI chief Enrico Berlinguer in Rome in December. The text follows:

Dear comrades:

The resolution of the PCI Executive Board stresses the significance of the Polish events for the cause of peace and detente in Europe. It is a fact that, in many aspects, the future of peace and detente on our continent is linked with the destiny of socialism in Poland.

For this reason the workers movement, the democratic forces and the fraternal communist parties cannot be indifferent in the face of what transpires there. They are bound to be interested in the consolidation of the socialist system in Poland, and, consequently, in the maintenance of the present balance of forces in Europe and in the world.

If one analyzes the document sent by the PCI to the PZPR Central Committee in this light one cannot but find that in this document recommendations are being made in an insistent manner which even deviate from the positions of the Polish comrades, positions which they expressed in the documents of the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the PZPR Central Committee.

Could this not be taken as an interference in Poland's internal affairs by the PCI? In our opinion it is not the support for the reality existing in socialist Poland which makes the PCI resolution objectively significant, but the solidarity with those forces which have unleashed a veritable offensive against socialism in Poland.

In this context we would like to draw your attention to the following: Even if the activities of the so-called free trade unions and the forces supporting them express justified demands of a considerable segment of the Polish working class, the concentrated attacks against the bases of Polish socialism in the most recent past nevertheless play an increasingly important role.

Under the pretext of criticism against inadequacies and mistakes committed, doubts are raised about all that the Polish people have attained under the leadership of the PZPR in 35 years since the establishment of the People's Republic of Poland.

The party has turned Poland from one of the most backward countries of Europe into a progressive state with a high industrial potential and an increased living standard for the people. The PCI resolution, however, expressed sympathy for those forces which exert unrestrained and slanderous criticism of all results achieved by the Polish comrades in developing their country.

The PZPR drew the political and organizational conclusions from the discontent expressed by the workers at the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums. In the meantime, however, the demands kept rising, going beyond any reasonable limit and leading to anarchy. Attempts are being made to exert influence by force on authorites and party organs.

The PCI resolution points out that every member of the Polish society must show responsibility in view of the situation that has come about. But, in fact, the action of Solidarity and of the forces hiding behind it just add to an aggravation of the already complicated situation.

The PCI contests the fact that the activity of foreign antisocialist forces is of any significance in Poland. As regards this point, however, one need only recall the help Solidarity was given by the American AFL-CIO trade union association. You, comrades, certainly know for what purpose and under what conditions this association gives financial means to foreign trade unions.

Lech Walesa admitted himself that the trade union he heads has received DM1 million from the Federal Republic of Germany, and that the trade union funds as a whole amount to more than 10 million in dollars and other currencies. Even the Polish comrades stress that all this taken together represents a real danger for socialism. The CPSU, therefore, considers it its duty to help Poland in its need to overcome the crisis.

The USSR gave and gives considerable economic aid to the Polish people. This includes financial means in foreign currency as well as goods which we urgently need ourselves in the Soviet Union. That is the correct conception of international duty.

The CPSU hopes that the PCI Executive Board will correctly understand the significance of the Polish events by avoiding one-sided judgement and by taking into consideration the standpoint of the PZPR and of all friends of Poland, peace and socialism.

Fraternal greetings, CPSU Central Committee.

ROGERS, TOWER VISIT SEEN PRESSURING GREECE

LD230825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "The Pressure Continues"]

[Text] Athens, 14 Feb--U.S. and NATO militarist circles are stepping up pressure on Greece with a view to embroiling that country in their military preparations as soon as possible. A strong "assault force" of transatlantic visitors, comprising U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Forces, Europe, and J. Tower, chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, landed in the Greek capital the other day. The program of their visit included talks with Greece's leaders on expanding the country's commitment to the NATO bloc and deepening its military ties with the United States.

Talks on the conclusion of a new U.S.-Greek agreement in the military sphere began in Athens before the present visitors' arrival.

The U.S. representatives' actions are sharply criticized by the democratic press. "The demands made by General Rogers on behalf of the U.S. and NATO leadership are too great and demean Greece's national dignity and independence," the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS stresses in its commentary.

According to Washington, after leaving Athens, J. Tower familiarized himself with the level of readiness of U.S. bases in Greece for us by the Rapid Deployment Force, intended primarily for action in the region of the Near East and Persian Gulf.

USSR-SWEDISH SPACE COOPERATION REPORTED

LD241348 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS--Investigation of the ion composition of the magnetosphere of the earth is the purpose of the joint Soviet-Swedish experiment "Promix." It is being conducted in the Soviet automatic station "Prognoz-8" by means of a Swedish "Promix-2" spectrometer. The station was launched on December 25, 1980. Since then, much information has been transmitted to the earth. Its analysis will enable scientists to get a better understanding of the origin of the component particles of matter in near-earth space and also to study various dynamic processes in the magnetosphere.

Such investigation, scientists believe, will yield a key to the understanding of complex processes of interaction between the earth plasma and solar wind. And this, in the final analysis, will help to lift the curtain hiding many complex phenomena in near-earth space such as northern lights, magnetic storms, and to comprehend their evolution.

During the flight of the Soviet "Prognoz-7" sputnik, launched on October 30, 1978, the Swedish "Promix-1" instrument helped to discover the presence of oxygen ions in the mantle of the earth's magnetosphere. No one doubts now that these ions are of terrestrial origin.

The USSR and Sweden began collaboration in the study of near-earth space in 1974. A joint Soviet-Swedish experiment, investigating the sun and its physical processes, was conducted in the "Inter-Cosmos-16" sputnik in 1976.

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD241028 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine Organization Fatah Madjid Abu Sharar has highly appreciated the proposals made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress on convocation of an international conference for settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation in it of all sides concerned, and also on ensuring security in the Persian Gulf area.

The Soviet leader's new peace initiative, he told in an interview to the TASS correspondent, is a new striking manifestation of goodwill invariably displayed by the USSR, its invariable foreign policy course aimed at attaining just and durable peace in that area of the globe, at meeting the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

As opposite to American imperialist plans, Sharar said, the Soviet foreign policy vigorously fights for establishing real peace and tranquility in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf zone, for preserving stability and security for all the peoples of the area.

IZVESTIYA: CIA 'PLANS' CIVIL WAR FOR LEBANON

LD241435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov report under the general headline "Imperialism--Bulwark of Terror and Violence": "Conspiracy Against Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] Beirut--The CIA has become one of the main instruments of U.S. terrorist and subversive activity abroad. New confirmation of this is provided by the latest CIA terrorist plan aimed at unleashing civil war in Lebanon. The journal MIDDLE EAST has written about this.

The implementation of this plan, according to CIA calculations, will place Lebanon wholly in the hands of rightwingers and will "resolve" the Palestinian problem by destroying the PLO. Moreover Israel intends to take in hand the south Lebanese regions where the Litani River flows, whose waters the Zionists have coveted since the earliest days of Israel's creation. The CIA calculates that as a result of the plan's implementation the new U.S. administration and President Reagan will be able to make Jordan join in the Camp David deal and take part in the talks on so-called Palestinian autonomy, which is resolutely rejected by the Palestinian people.

JORDAN 'INTERESTED' IN SOVIET MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD250002 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Amman, 24 Feb, TASS--"The Soviet proposals are of interest for Jordan," said Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The prime minister stressed that Jordan is interested in the latest Soviet proposals, particularly in those that refer to the Middle East. He expressed Jordan's gratitude for the stand that the Soviet Union holds concerning the Middle East settlement. Jordan is particularly grateful for the Soviet Union's call for the participation in the quest of an all-embracing Middle East settlement of all the sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Jordan is grateful to the Soviet Union also for the fact that the USSR supports the demands for complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and for the recognition of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

KURDYANTSEV HEADS AAPSO DELEGATION TO JORDAN

For Amman reportage on the visit of the Soviet AAPSO Committee delegation led by Vladimir Kurdyantsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet AAPSO Committee, including statements on the Palestinian issue, see page F 4 of the Jordan section of the 20 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NOBARI DISCUSSES U.S. CLAIMS TO IRANIAN ASSETS

LD240934 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 24 Feb, TASS--The U.S. banks up to now have not remitted a cent to the Iranian accounts from the assets belonging to Iran, 'Ali Rèza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, stated upon returning from London. Differences between the two countries over finances have not yet been settled, he added.

Speaking at a press conference on Monday, he pointed out that about 2,000 suits have been instituted in the USA against Iran. On 350 of them alone the sum of claims amounts to 6,500 million dollars.

IRANIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY HOLDS MOSCOW SOIREE

LD250758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 24 Feb (TASS)--A soiree was held here today in the Iranian society for cultural ties with the USSR devoted to the Soviet Union's achievements in the economic sphere in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

7. Forushani, general secretary of the society, who spoke at the soiree, noted the immense progress of economic construction in the Soviet Union provided thanks to the selfless labor of Soviet people.

Activists of the society and guests of the meeting heard a lecture on the development of the economy in the USSR and Soviet-Iranian economic ties.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ISRAELI CONGRESS

LD231611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee department first deputy chief, which had taken part in the work of the 19th Israeli Communist Party Congress, returned to Moscow from Tel Aviv on 18 February.

DALLAKYAN HEADS PEACE DELEGATION VISIT TO SYRIA

For Damascus reportage on the 10-16 February visit to Syria by a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace under Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, including a report on the joint statement issued on 16 February, see the Syria section of the 10, 12 and 20 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE

LD241510 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Aleksandr Belkin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe have announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries at ambassadorial level. A corresponding agreement has been signed in Salisbury. The agreement says the two governments want to promote friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Here is a commentary by Aleksandr Belkin:

The establishment of diplomatic relations is a natural stage of developing friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe. You will remember that for many years the Soviet Union stood on the side of Zimbabwe in its fight for freedom. At various international forums this country exposed the maneuvers of Western leaders who condemned the Ian Smith regime only in words but did all they could to prolong the existence of the regime. The Soviet Union supported Zimbabwe patriots by supplying them with weapons, foodstuffs, medicines and clothing. Hundreds of young Zimbabweans got an education in this country and are now playing an important role in building a new life.

At the ceremony marking the independence of Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that the success of the struggle of Zimbabwe for liberation would have been impossible without the socialist nations' political, diplomatic, material and military support. The statements made by the government in Salisbury and its support for the fighters for freedom in South Africa and Namibia, in accordance with the OAU decisions, and the breakoff of diplomatic relations with the racists of South Africa have won them the deep respect and understanding of people the world over. The Soviet people support the intention of the Republic of Zimbabwe to consolidate economic independence in the face of the designs of South African and Western companies.

Soviet-Zimbabwean relations have a glorious history and fine prospects. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, stresses this in a book about his life and work. The people of Africa, he says, can be sure that in their struggle for justice and a better future the Soviet Union will remain their constant and reliable ally. The book was published last week by the Tanzanian company, (?National Printing).

As the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party delivered the Central Committee report at the 26th congress today, he reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled policy of closer cooperation with the liberated countries and closer unity between the socialist community and the various national liberation movements.

SOVIET-ZAMBIAN AGRICULTURAL AID PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD242110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0754 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Lusaka, 24 Feb--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports:

An intergovernmental Soviet-Zambian protocol on offering aid to the Republic of Zambia in developing its agriculture has been signed here. The signing of this protocol is yet another piece of evidence of the successful development of Soviet-Zambian economic and technical cooperation. At present Soviet teachers are giving lectures at the mining faculty of the University of Zambia. They have prepared mining textbooks for printing and have formulated a geological map of the eastern province.

Eighteen doctors from the Soviet Union are working in the country. Teachers from the USSR are working in secondary schools in 20 Zambian towns.

At the moment special attention in Soviet-Zambian cooperation is being devoted to a study of the question of carrying out geological prospecting for gold, diamonds, tin, and polymetals and also of setting up major state farms.

Recently a group of Soviet agricultural and geological experts visited Zambia. Their research on this has received a high evaluation from the country's leadership. Receiving the Soviet specialists President K. Kaunda expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for their practical solution to questions of extending bilateral cooperation.

ENVOY'S STATEMENT ON USE OF WARSHIPS REPORTED

LD221454 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Valentin Petrovich Vdovin, gave a press conference in Maputo yesterday, during which he referred to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and its significance and importance to the Soviet people.

The Soviet ambassador said that the congress would study the most pressing problems facing the world today and hoped that it would find the most adequate answers to them.

During the conference the diplomat also referred to the presence in the ports of Maputo and Beira of Soviet warships. He explained that they are on a tour of duty as provided for in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. He said the presence of the warships did not pose any threat to anybody. But, at any rate--and we quote him--if anybody attacks us or attacks our friends, we shall respond in a fitting manner.

BRIEFS

AID TO UGANDA--Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS--The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR will render free aid to the drought-stricken population of the Republic of Uganda. Regular Aeroflot (Soviet airlines) flights will soon carry medicines and bandages to Entebbe for the Red Cross of Uganda. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 24 Feb 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON COMMUNIST INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

Proof Termed 'Absurd'

LD250054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Feb (TASS)--The United States is increasing its preparations for open military interference in El Salvador. Supreme allied commander Atlantic, Adm H. Train, speaking at the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, stated that he intended to move naval vessels from other regions into the Caribbean Sea. In an attempt to justify this essentially provocative plan, he reiterated the trite conjectures on the imaginary 'aid from without' to the El Salvador patriots.

Disclosing the designs of the Pentagon, the Boston GLOBE, referring to well-informed sources, writes that it is planned to blockade the coast of El Salvador with American naval vessels and military aircraft "at the request" of the El Salvador military junta. Political observers are in this connection directing attention to the fact that the interventionist plans of the Pentagon were made public literally the day after a very close adviser to the President of the United States, E. Meese, had stated that as regards El Salvador the United States "was not ruling out any variations and would take those measures it deemed necessary."

In an attempt to prepare public opinion for a possible direct intervention in El Salvador the U.S. State Department has published its latest forgery--the so-called "Special Report-80"--on the "communist interference in El Salvador."

It is a compilation of "documents" crudely fabricated by the CIA, called upon in some fashion to shore up the lie that the struggle of the popular masses of El Salvador against the fascist regime is allegedly the result of a mythical "international conspiracy."

The authors of this fabrication attempt to make up for the total lack of evidence by truly ludicrous "photographic proofs" including for instance, the photograph of Jorge Shafik Handal, general secretary of the El Salvador Communist Party Central Committee; a map of El Salvador, on which someone has taken the trouble to indicate with arrows the "chief routes for arms supplies from abroad," a photo of a truck, allegedly delivering "foreign arms" to the partisans.

These "proofs," if we may say so, are so absurd that even the journalists gathered in the White House drew attention to the fact that the hurriedly cooked-up falsification contains no definitive evidence whatsoever of the "foreign interference" asserted by the U.S. administration. Answering their puzzled questions, J. Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, virtually admitted at the press conference that the administration has no such proof. In his turn the White House spokesman justified the militaristic psychosis shipped up by the administration in connection with events in El Salvador by absurd references to an alleged "indirect threat" to U.S. national security which has arisen there....

Haig' Working' on Congress

LD241615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "What Is Masked by Fantasies"]

[Text] Washington, 18 February--In an attempt to justify its increasing interference in El Salvador's internal affairs the U.S. administration is working upon congressmen for the benefit of its own interests.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig had a meeting with leading legislators during which he came out with fabrications concerning "interference" by Cuba and the Soviet Union in the conflict in El Salvador. He alleged that Cuba, Ethiopia and Vietnam are supplying arms to partisans in El Salvador from Nicaraguan territory.

The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department needed all these fantasies in order to cover up a further buildup of U.S. military aid to the junta in El Salvador which has already murdered more than 2,000 civilians this year. The junta has murdered a total of more than 15,000 Salvadorans since it came to office.

Washington's intention to continue to encourage the criminal policy of genocide against the people of El Salvador was confirmed after a meeting between Haig and C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The United States, he said, "will do everything possible to prevent the communists from coming to power" in El Salvador. Moreover, replying to a question about the possibility of sending U.S. troops to El Salvador, G. Percy stressed that "no possibilities should be ruled out."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SIEGE AT ECUADOREAN EMBASSY

LD201251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Raid by Terrorists"]

[Text] Havana, 16 February--A group of armed, antisocial elements attacked the Cuban guard, penetrated the Ecuadoran Embassy in Havana and took several of the embassy's diplomatic assistants hostage. The terrorists threaten to carry out reprisals against the captured diplomats if their terms are not met.

The newspaper GRANMA has published a report which notes that the Cuban Government has decided that on no account will it accept the demands of the people who have seized the embassy. At the same time, the report indicates that if the Ecuadoran authorities request help, the Cuban security forces will rapidly take action to disarm the criminals and release the hostages.

WESTERN REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS REPORTED

LD241910 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS--Giving the first assessment of the proposals, contained in the foreign affairs section of Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, spokesman for the foreign policy departments of the United States, France, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and other countries stated that their governments will thoroughly study the new Soviet proposals.

A White House spokesman said that President Ronald Reagan got interested in Leonid Brezhnev's suggestion for a summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. He said that the President intends to discuss shortly this question with his foreign policy advisers and American allies. According to him, this question has already been discussed at an enlarged session of the U.S. National Security Council at the White House. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in a talk with journalists that the U.S. administration was very interested in the proposals of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on holding a summit meeting and resuming the disarmament talks.

Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of France currently in Washington, also stressed the need to study the new Soviet proposals which express the "striving for a dialogue."

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated, speaking in Bonn yesterday at a session of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals need thorough investigation both in respect to their content and the named conditions for implementation. Helmut Schmidt said that this concerns the Soviet Union's readiness to spread confidence-building measures in the military field to the entire European part of its territory. This specially concerns the proposal to set a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan stated, asked by journalists to comment on the main proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's report, that they should be regarded as "new Soviet peace offensive."

SOLTAN ON CONGRESS' CONTRIBUTION TO FOREIGN POLICY

LD242036 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The main direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy at any particular stage is determined by congresses of the Soviet Communist Party. One will not hear at them hysterical threats made to potential enemies or calls to defend the Soviet Union's interests far away from its borders and leave someone behind in the arms race. The speeches of the delegates and the decisions of the congresses are permeated with this one idea: to make everything possible to remove the war threat. That's how it was at the 24th and 25th Congresses of the Soviet Communist Party where the peace program was drawn up to show the way for a radical improvement in the international situation.

The current 26th congress is no exception. In his report to the congress General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev advanced new important proposals going in a similar direction and pertaining to the most salient and pressing issues of our time. They deal with the question of disarmament and the situation in Europe, in the Middle East, Southwest Asia and other regions of the world. There's one way of solving international disputes acceptable to all. This is the way of negotiations. These negotiations should be honest and serious and based on the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. General Secretary Brezhnev called for conducting this kind of talks.

No one will deny that the international situation depends to a large degree on the policies pursued by the Soviet Union and the United States. Leonid Brezhnev pledged the Soviet Union's readiness to have a dialogue with the United States at all levels. The decisive link in this dialogue will be a summit meeting. That held true yesterday and holds true today. The proposal was made to convene a special meeting of the United Nations Security Council at summit level with a view to finding ways to improve the international situation, to lead the Middle East settlement out of the present deadlock and return to an honest collective search for a comprehensive Middle East settlement. It was proposed that a special international conference be held for the purpose.

Last December the Soviet Union put forward a program of measures designed to help normalize the situation in the Persian Gulf area with the legitimate interests of all the parties concerned taken into account, and the sovereign rights of the regional states, as well as safety of the sea and other communications, guaranteed. Some said the Soviet proposals for the Persian Gulf area could not be discussed in isolation form the question of the presence of a Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. It was declared at the congress that the Soviet Union raises no objection against the two questions being discussed together, but makes it a point that only international aspects of the Afghan question could be under debate.

A whole set of proposals made by General Secretary Brezhnev at the congress deals with the question of disarmament. The general secretary stated that the Soviet Union was ready to negotiate the limitation of any kinds of weapons. As far as strategic weapons are concerned, it was ready to return without delay to talks with the United States provided all the progress that was made so far at such talks is retained. One could concretely agree to limiting the development of new submarines of the Ohio type in the United States and similar submarines in this country. The accumulation of nuclear weapons in Europe is getting more and more dangerous. The Soviet Union proposed a moratorium at once on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles by the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, that is, freezing them at present levels, both quantitatively and qualitatively. This should include, of course, the forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles of the United States in this area.

It is pointed out at the congress that progress in the disarmament issue could be made through strengthening trust in the military area. By the decision of the European conference notification of exercises of ground troops is already made and observers from various countries are invited to these exercises. The Soviet Union proposes going one step further in terms of notification of naval and air force exercises and major troop movements as well. The Soviet Union is prepared to expand the area of application of these confidence-building measures and extend them to the whole of the European part of the Soviet Union, provided there is a corresponding expansion of the area of measures of trust by the Western nations.

The Soviet Union would also be ready to work out confidence-building measures in the Far East where the Soviet Union, China and Japan are neighbors and where there are also American military bases. The Soviet Union would be ready to hold negotiations on the issue. There is one more important proposal that is worth mentioning here. Leonid Brezhnev suggested setting up an authoritative international committee that would show the public the vital need to prevent a nuclear holocaust. The committee could have on its prominent scientists from various countries.

The main direction of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union's Communist Party and Government is working towards the consolidation of peace rather than preparing for a war that dooms the nations to unreasonable waste of their material and spiritual wealth.

DELEGATION MEMBERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV SPEECH

PLO's Qaddumi

LD242046 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO delegation to the CPSU congress, by Moscow radio reporter Sergey Kirilov, in Moscow, date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question:] Comrade Qaddumi, Moscow radio greets you and welcomes you to Moscow, to the 26th CPSU Congress. The question from Moscow radio and from the corner of the Palestinian Arab people is: What drew your attention in particular in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report?

[Answer:] Comrade Brezhnev's report was a broad, comprehensive report that dealt with many issues which concern the world. There is no doubt that the basic issues which aroused our attention are the questions of Palestine and the Middle East crisis. In his report Comrade Leonid Brezhnev dealt with the tackling of this question by saying the time has come for doing something specific. He suggested, as an example, the convening of an international conference to be attended by the two superpowers--the United States in addition to the Soviet Union--the European states and the parties concerned, including the PLO, naturally. He pointed to the need for the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He also pointed to the fact that the United Nations will undoubtedly play an important role in such an initiative. In our view this is a positive initiative that deserves attention and study. The Executive Committee will meet to discuss this positive initiative as soon as possible.

Egyptian Communist Kamil

LD242116 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continues its work. Among the guests to the congress is the delegation of the Egyptian Communist Party. We have asked Comrade Michel Kamil, member of the Egyptian Communist Party Politburo, to express his impressions about the first day of the congress. He said:

[Begin recording] The fact is that we have come from a region threatened by very grave dangers and turned into an explosive hotbed due to aggressive U.S. policy. During the last stage of the Carter Administration and the beginning of the Reagan era, U.S. policy has assumed an increasingly aggressive nature in the region [word indistinct] in the framework of this vicious attack, you can appreciate the extent of our feelings when we come to the world's bastion of peace and freedom. We have moved from the state of tension that exists in the region and from the suffering we have been experiencing to a state of reassurance and [word indistinct] which we find to be deep-rooted and strong and supporting the people's movement and in particular our people's struggle movement.

We were looking forward to attending the 26th CPSU Congress because we knew that its work and results will be in the interest and in support of our struggle. What we expected has been realized. The report submitted by Comrade Brezhnev continues to follow the international and principled course of Lenin's great party. We felt, in particular, in the part dealing with international policy, that the USSR continues (?to do its utmost) to consolidate world peace.

It was from a position of strength and not weakness that Comrade Brezhnev presented several proposals to consolidate the policy of international detente and to foil the policy of (?tension) and the arms race. His proposals covered all parts of the world and all fields of danger threatening the world.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the proposal of an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] Naturally we support this proposal which is consistent with what we have been (?proposing) in the region. The fact is that [word indistinct] the proposal on the security of the Gulf is a constructive, [word indistinct] and effective. It has enjoyed a response from the Arab peoples; it is the proposal he put before the Indian Parliament recently. Both proposals concern us since they concern our region; we support both proposals strongly. Naturally, this proposal is, as I have explained, a positive proposal [word indistinct], but on its own it realizes nothing. It also requires struggle by the Arab peoples to put the proposal into practice. It relies on a close and strategic alliance with the socialist community, headed by the USSR, and also on our alliance with all international revolutionary and (?peace) forces. It also relies on distinguishing between enemy and friend.

South Africa's Mabhida

LD250642 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Statement by Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the Communist Party of South Africa, date not given--recorded]

[Text] I welcome this opportunity given to me by Radio Peace and Progress to say this. Although I came to Moscow for the congress and participated in it [words indistinct] I think I got what I expected, maybe a little more than that. The report as delivered by Comrade Brezhnev was most outstanding. It revealed a great many things: the desire of the party to improve the lives of the people in the Soviet Union, the efforts that have been made for [words indistinct] the party appears to do everything to improve the lives of the people of the Soviet Union. The report makes it very clear that at the beginning, the days of the revolution, the Russian people were very poor and much at a disadvantage. This is seen to be improving and that even further in the present report that the plans for the next 5 years are intended to improve the lives of the Soviet people. [passage indistinct]

In the speech that was presented--the report--there is no (?pressure) on anyone. There is no threat to any region. There is an offer to preserve peace and to prevent people from violating it [passage indistinct] and I think the world must know it is not the Soviet Union or the socialist countries or the liberation movements that would be the cause of any confrontation with the Americans [words indistinct].

We are involved in a struggle for our own liberation [words indistinct] and we appreciate this great desire of the Soviet people to live in peace with all other peoples and [words indistinct] that is the hope that is being given to the people from this congress and I hope the world can see from the days of the revolution up to now the desire for peace.

FRG Communist Mies

LD241935 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS--"The proposal of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles means in Europe set out in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress is precisely what is wished by a big part of the FRG population, particularly the youth, namely the way out of an impasse which resulted from NATO's decision that was adopted late in 1979", Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies said, when addressing a press conference this evening. "We hope that the FRG Government will use this chance".

"Every time the West promises to study the Soviet proposals. But one should not look for loopholes or engage in 'studying' them too long."

"We, the communists of the FRG, wish to contribute to the struggle for the ensurance of peace," Herbert Mies stressed. "In this struggle the question if additional missiles are deployed in the FRG territory or if it is possible to find the way out, to save our country from this suicidal step, is of decisive importance. The German Communist Party holds that everything must now be subjugated to one great aim--that the threat of war should never again come from the German land."

Answering the questions from newsmen concerning Washington's intention to deploy neutron weapons in Europe, Herbert Mies said: "This is a horrible provocation against peoples of the West and the East, against all European peoples that unanimously came out with protest against these dangerous plans. This is a horrible provocation against the Helsinki accords."

"It is terrible if there are people in the Pentagon who really intend to use the neutron bomb," he said. "These plans urge us to be vigilant, to struggle ever more resolutely against the intentions to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, to wage the struggle for peace and detente," Herbert Mies said. The chairman of the German Communist Party described as lies the allegations made in the West that the Soviet Union would like to change the present balance of forces in its favour. "The Soviet Union does not seek superiority. It indicates how an impasse can be overcome through talks," he stressed.

Portuguese Communist Cunhal

LD242230 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 24 Feb 81

["Alvaro Cunhal's Soviet Television Interview"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24, Feb TASS--"In the report of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev made a major emphasis on topical international problems and the Soviet Union's foreign policy," Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, said in a Soviet television interview. "All the contents of the report confirm and develop the principal line of the Soviet Union's foreign policy to preserve and consolidate peace in the world and create conditions which would make it possible to eliminate forever the menace of a new war. The Soviet country's concern for consolidation of peace in the world is the main idea of the report's foreign policy section."

Efforts to reduce the war menace is the pivot of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's activities. The desire for peace is characteristic for every Soviet citizen, Alvaro Cunhal stressed.

CPSU LEADERS LAY WREATH AT LENIN MAUSOLEUM

LD251056 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Arvid Pelshe, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev, Petr Demichev, Tikhon Kiselev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov, first secretaries of the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, other members of the Presidium of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, first secretaries of the territorial and regional committees of the CPSU visited the Mausoleum of Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the leader of the world communist movement, the founder of the world's first socialist state, and laid a wreath.

The inscription on the red ribbon of the wreath reads: "To Vladimir Ilich Lenin from the delegates of the 26th Congress of the CPSU."

PRAVDA EXTOLS CPSU'S ROLE ON EVE OF CONGRESS

LD241447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Unity"]

[Text] The 26th Congress of the CPSU--our people's tried and tested vanguard and the organizer of their great victories and achievements--begins work in Moscow, our motherland's capital, tomorrow. The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 20 February unanimously approved the Central Committee report to the congress and the party's next tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which will be delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been instructed to deliver, was also approved.

"We are marching in a close-knit group along a steep, difficult path, firmly arm in arm," V.I. Lenin wrote early in the century. Years filled with struggle and creation have passed. Today the army of Soviet communists is more than 17 million strong. In its ranks are the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia, people of all nations and ethnic groups united by their common goals and their unity of views and actions. The Communist Party embodies the Soviet people's mighty political, social and intellectual force.

Soviet people are looking back with profound satisfaction on the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan--the period since the 25th party congress. A new step forward has been taken. The country's economic and defense might and its scientific, technical and spiritual potential have increased substantially. Soviet people have begun to live better, and their material and cultural needs are more fully satisfied. Major successes have been achieved in foreign policy and the USSR's international positions have been consolidated.

As it approaches its next congress the CPSU is ideologically and organizationally tempered, enriched with experience of political leadership and full of revolutionary energy and creative forces. The party's link with the masses has strengthened still further. The indestructible unity of the CPSU and the people is one of the most important features of the Soviet way of life. That was confirmed clearly and convincingly by the report and election campaign which has just ended. Expressing the will of all working people, communists unanimously approved the party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

On the threshold of the 26th congress our party organizations demonstrate with particular force the increased sociopolitical and labor activeness of communists marching in the masses' vanguard. Here is just one fact. Following communist example, more than 300,000 Muscovites and 200,000 Leningraders adopted pledges to fulfill 2-month targets ahead of schedule, by the opening day of the party forum. They have kept their word: Similar reports are coming in from all over the country.

This is one convincing indication that in the past 5 years the militancy of party units has increased still further. Party organizations have begun to adopt a more exacting approach to admission to their ranks and are engaged more concretely in educating communists. This work must be continued, raising ever higher the title and significance of a member of the CPSU.

The party is constantly developing intraparty democracy. A beneficial effect is exerted on the increase in the activeness and cohesion of party ranks and the strengthening of the party's link with the masses by the atmosphere of exacting comradeship which is becoming established everywhere--an atmosphere which enables everyone to express his opinion, boldly reveal shortcomings and errors and resolutely eliminate all that hinders the cause. The organizational and educational significance of party meetings and plenums has increased. The CPSU seeks to ensure that the principle of collective leadership is strictly observed at all its levels--from primary organizations to the Central Committee. In the course of the reports and elections the important role played by party Central Committee resolutions aimed at further improving organizational and ideological work was noted.

Cadre policy is a powerful lever by means of which the CPSU influences the course of social development. Its main aim is to ensure that all sectors of party, state and economic work are headed by mature, competent, capable organizers. A cautious, concerned attitude to cadres has taken firm root in the party. Much has been done to improve their preparation and vocational and political training. However, as yet not all leaders are up to the tasks they are set. This dictates the need to continue to improve the selection, placing and education of organizers, developing in every leader a sense of high responsibility for the sector entrusted to him. The basis of success is the establishment at all levels of a genuinely Leninist work style and the strengthening of working people's communist education.

In the course of the precongress review and the discussion of the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development, many businesslike proposals and critical observations have been voiced. Thousands of letters from working people have been sent to party committees and newspaper editorial boards. While giving due credit for what has been achieved, their authors gave advice as to how to secure even more substantial results and reveal shortcomings and internal reserves. All this will help party committees and primary party organizations to bring into operation additional potential for our growth. Communists are fully determined to wage a still more persistent, implacable struggle against phenomena as alien to our way of life as bureaucracy and formalism, self-conceit and vanity.

At present, as always, Soviet people's minds and hearts are merged inseparably with the Communist Party, which is the mind, honor and conscience of our era. The party's strength and the guarantee of our victories lie in loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the indestructible unity of party ranks and the inseparable link with the people's masses.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORTS TO UKRAINIAN PARTY CONGRESS

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[Report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee at 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress in Kiev on 10 February]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Five years have elapsed since the preceding, 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. Both for our republic and the entire country, those were years of peaceful creative work, years of continuous and steady progress.

The present, 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party opens its proceedings on the eve of an outstanding, truly capital event of the eighties--the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Congress will sum up the results of the multiple activity performed by the party and people in the 10th 5-year period and will fix tasks for the next stage of communist construction.

Recent years have convincingly confirmed the enormous viable strength of our party's political line, and of its economic strategy drawn up by the 24th and 25th congresses. We are in a position to say with full confidence: As Valdimir Ilich Lenin foresaw, history works for us, works for communism! (stormy applause)

A large step has been taken in creating a material-technical basis for communism, in further developing socialist social relations and in shaping a new man. The country's production, scientific-technical and spiritual potential has substantially risen. Its defense potential is being kept at an appropriate level.

In recent years, the party and people concentrated their efforts on the settlement of crucial and large-scale tasks, and this resulted in the dynamic development of communal production, its increased efficiency and in accelerated scientific-technical progress. Qualitative changes have taken place in the productive forces of the country as a whole and of each union republic. The features of our entire national economy are appreciably changing. Many efforts and means have been used to develop the fuel and power complex, to exploit the natural riches of Siberia and the Far East, to build the Baykal-Amur trunkline and to transform the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation. As a result of implementing the party's agrarian policy, the agricultural sector of our economy is acquiring increasingly industrial features.

In the last 5-year period, having successfully implemented an extensive social program, our party confirmed once again that it subordinated all its activity to attaining its supreme goal--a steady surge in the prosperity of the Soviet people, the comprehensive development of their spiritual forces and the harmonious development of the personality. That consistent line has been further developed and deepened in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." In the nationwide discussion, that important political document, reflecting in essence the party's pre-congress platform, met with unanimous approval and full support. (prolonged applause)

Under the wholesome impact of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in the process of their practical implementation, the alliance between the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has strengthened even more, and friendship among the country's nations and nationalities has tightened. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has strengthened, and our socialist way of life has further developed.

Socialist democracy has deepened. The new USSR Constitution, rightfully nicknamed the manifesto of developed socialism, exerts a wholesome influence in all fields of social development. The constitutions of union and autonomous republics were worked out and adopted on the basis of the USSR Constitution. The system of Soviet legislation is improving.

The confident aspiration of the Soviet people for the future and their historical optimism strikingly contrast with the deep crisis-like phenomena in the capitalist world with its increasingly receding production, growing energy problems, unemployment, inflation, social and racial conflicts, political instability and adventurism, corruption and moral degradation.

For the millions of working people all over the planet, our great country was, is and will be an inspiring example for building a new life, for the social renewal of the world. (prolonged applause)

Recent years have been characteristic of the very vigorous, purposeful foreign political activity of the party and of the growing international prestige and influence of the Soviet Union on world developments. While consistently implementing the program for peace under conditions of a complex international situation, the CPSU has constantly struggled to ensure the country's security and to consolidate the positions of world socialism, for cooperation among peoples, their freedom and independence, and detente.

Last year the Soviet people and all progressive mankind commemorated the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

If imperialists for more than a third of a century were unable to plunge mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe, universally historical credit for that fact belongs primarily to the glorious Leninist party, the Soviet state and the fraternal socialist community! (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the role of the Communist Party as the leading, guiding and organizing force of Soviet society increased even more in the struggle for accomplishing the 5-year tasks.

The guarantee of all our achievements lies in the unshakable loyalty of the CPSU to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in its inviolable link with the people. The image of great Lenin inspires us, and his immortal teaching is our tested guidance for action! (stormy applause)

That was manifested with new vigor during the celebrations of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The CPSU and its Central Committee steadily pursue the Leninist general line.

At the recent accountability and election meetings and conferences, the communists pointed out that the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the head, were fully able to profoundly grasp the essence of economic and social processes, to concentrate on the main issues, and to apply such methods and forms of work as--to repeat V.I. Lenin's dictim--"to produce the best and most lasting results."

Our party's Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev possesses the high political gift in his acts and decisions to rise higher, to see farther and to observe more, and on the strength of that to express the objective needs of social development, to mobilize and to guide the widest masses, and to organize the purposeful activity of our party's headquarters--the Central Committee and its Politburo. (stormy, prolonged applause)

As head of our great party and state, firm fighter for peace and social progress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has won deep respect among progressive mankind, genuine gratitude among true revolutionaries, and high prestige among statesmen, in business circles, and among all people of common sense on the planet. (stormy applause)

The entire activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Secretariat and L.I. Brezhnev, personally, is an outstanding example of the practical implementation of Lenin's legacy, of the norms and principles of party life and of the Leninist style of leadership.

The Soviet people are aware that the steering wheel of the country's political leadership is in reliable and experienced hands, and that gives them the confidence that our ship of state will also in future follow the scheduled route through the storms of our dynamic and restless times, and that all party plans will be successfully translated into reality. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Comrades, our party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of its Leninist Central Committee enjoy boundless confidence and full support among the Soviet Ukraine's communists and all working people. (prolonged applause)

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee carried out its political and organizational work aimed at implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the socioeconomic program outlined by it under the direct guidance of the CPSU Central Committee. In our daily practical activity, we proceeded from the theses set forth in the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the decisions of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. We were guided by the instructions and advice of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who invariably displayed attention to and solicitude for the comprehensive development of both our republic and the country as a whole.

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine are as closely as ever rallied around their own Communist Party and its Central Committee. (stormy applause) With all their inspired feats, the Ukrainian people confirm their inviolable loyalty to the ideals of communism. (prolonged applause) The republic's working people regard it as their supreme patriotic and internationalist duty in future to consolidate by all means the might and fraternal friendship of peoples of our great fatherland--the USSR. (prolonged applause)

I. The Ukrainian Communist Party's Activity To Implement the Socioeconomic Program for the 10th 5-Year Period

Comrades, while organizing the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses, the Central Committee and the entire republic's party organizations concentrated their efforts primarily on economic tasks. This was in line with the Leninist thesis that the economy is for us the main policy and decisive field in the battle for communism.

Corresponding to the party's strategic line, efforts were exerted mainly to raise the efficiency of production and to make a sharper turn in the economy toward ensuring a steady growth in the people's prosperity. Those issues were systematically examined at Central Committee plenums, at party aktiv meetings and at the sessions of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The state of affairs was closely examined in national economic branches, and the progress in fulfilling the plans for economic and social development was under constant control.

As an organic component part of the country's uniform national economic complex, the Ukraine's economy rose in the period under review to a new level. Its part in the accomplishment of general economic tasks increased. All branches of the economy and culture developed in all oblasts of the republic.

Indeed, great things can be seen from a distance. While reviewing everything done in the 5-year period, we can distinctly see today what new high targets were attained by the toil, wit and talent of our people. It is no exaggeration to say that we have every reason to be proud of what has been done and what we have achieved. (prolonged applause)

Compared with the ninth 5-year period, the republic's national income rose by almost R70 billion or 22 percent. Four-fifths of that income, including outlays for housing, social and cultural construction, were assigned to ensure the people's prosperity.

The output of industrial production increased by R123 billion or almost 33 percent. Heavy industry developed further. Compared with the preceding 5 years, the output of electric energy increased by 258 billion kilowatt-hours. That of pig iron by 21 million tons, steel by 20.4 million tons, ready rolled stock by 9.4 million tons, steel pipes by 5.4 million tons and the output of marketable iron ore by 28 million tons.

Branches determining technical progress developed at priority rates. Machine building and metal processing output, in line with the 5-year plan, increased 50 percent. Chemical production increased 33 percent, which includes a doubling of the output of synthetic resins and plastic materials, and the production of oil processing and petrochemistry increased by 50 percent.

Consumer goods improved in quality and their choice expanded. Their production increased 17 percent, including that of goods for cultural, service and domestic use by 38 percent. The production of goods for children developed at priority rates.

The systematic consolidation of the material-technical basis determined a further growth in agricultural production. The gross output of the communal sector increased by almost R10 billion, or 11 percent. The average annual output of grain went up by 3.2 million tons, reaching 43.2 million tons, and that of sugar beets by 7.6 million tons, exceeding 53 million tons. The state purchases of milk increased 10 percent, those of meat 5 percent, those of wool 6 percent, those of eggs 40 percent, and those of fruit and vegetables 20 percent.

Capital investment in the national economy totaled R93.9 billion, or 19.6 percent more than in the preceding 5 years. Fixed assets increased by R71.2 billion, or 30 percent. Some 150 large and modern industrial enterprises and about 1,900 production facilities and capacities were put into operation. New facilities were put into operation to produce annually 40.8 million tons of coal, 71.1 million tons of raw iron ore, 40.8 million tons of prepared metallurgical raw materials, 8.4 million tons of steel, 4.9 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 38 million square meters of fabrics, as well as to process 37,000 tons of sugar beets daily.

Tasks for the construction of facilities provided for in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions were for the most part accomplished. We have every reason to take pride in 5-year projects as important as the Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk GRESes, the V.I. Lenin atomic power station in Chernobyl, the second stage of the V.I. Lenin Dnepr GES, the highly mechanized 'Ukrainian Komsomol,' 'A.G. Stakhanov' and 'Zhdanovskaya Kapitalnaya' coal mines, the oxygen converter shop at the Azov steel plant, coking batteries at the Zaporzhye and the Avdeyevka coke-chemical plants, ore nodulating factories at the Northern and the Dneprovskiy ore mining and concentration combines, ammonia production complexes in Gorlovka, Dneprodzerzinsk, Odessa and Cherkassy; the Lisichansk oil refining and the Nikolayev alumina plants, the Zhitomir automatic lathe plant, the Krivoy Rog wool spinning, the Lutsk Melange and the Makeyevka cotton spinning factories, the Radekhov, the Orzhitsa and the Chertkov sugar refineries; the Zhitomir and the Kovel meat combines, the Sevastopol and Poltava bakeries, the Ilichevsk-Varna ferry, the first stage of the North Crimean canal and the V.I. Lenin main canal in Kakhovka.

Transport was afforded a further development, and its equipment improved.

Indeed, the last 5-year period was a period of large-scale economic growth. The following comparison even attests to that: Whereas in the eighth 5-year period, the portion of industrial production increase in the republic totaled R434 billion; and in the ninth, R651 billion; in the 10th 5-year period it rose to R916 billion.

Advances were appreciable in accomplishing the key task--improving the efficiency and quality of production. Labor productivity in the sphere of material production increased in the 5 years by 16 percent. That factor is accountable for 90 percent of the increase obtained in the national income and for economizing the labor of almost 3 million workers. The output of high-quality goods increased 4.6 times, and the portion of such production reached 17 percent, significantly exceeding the 5-year target.

In the period under review, the republic's scientific potential significantly increased, and a number of important measures were taken to improve control over scientific-technical progress. New effective organizational forms were widely applied to combine science with production. Compared with the preceding 5-year period, outlays in scientific research, experimental designing and technological works increased 50 percent. Almost 4,000 items of new equipment were developed. An average of 11,000 papers with an economic effect of more than R1.5 billion were annually adopted in the national economy. Industrial enterprises put into production 4,600 new production items.

Persistent work was performed to improve working conditions. Some 8,700 enterprises, shops and sections were comprehensively mechanized and automated, and 12,500 automatic and mechanized assembly lines were put into operation. More than 300,000 workers were switched over from manual to mechanized and automated labor in industry.

The number of automated control systems went up 50 percent. The first stage of the republic-level automated system for the collection and treatment of information for accountancy, planning and national economic management was completed.

The dynamic development of the economy and its increased efficiency provide a reliable foundation to implement the party-outlined social program. In our republic, the per capita real incomes of the population increased in the 5-year period 17 percent, the average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees 16 percent, and the incomes of kolkhoz peasants from the communal economy 30 percent. A social measure as important as increasing tariff salaries and allowances for workers in nonproduction branches was completed, and as a result of that 5.5 million persons received supplements to their wages.

The communal funds of consumption, from which the Soviet people draw to exert their constitutional rights to free education and health service, social insurance and so forth, rose 31.5 percent. Outlays on health service, treatment in sanatoriums and resorts, children's convalescence, the development of physical culture and sports, the organization of recreation for the working people totaled R14.7 billion. Some 2.5 million children, or half of the children of preschool age, are now being educated in kindergartens and nurseries. Pension insurance is steadily improving. In the last 5 years, nearly R30 billion were spent for those purposes, or nearly 40 percent more than in the ninth 5-year period. The average pensions drawn by workers and employees increased 16.2 percent, and those drawn by kolkhoz peasants 39.7 percent. A number of additional benefits have been instituted for Great Fatherland War veterans and the families of dead soldiers. A great deal has been done to improve their housing conditions.

The last 5-year period has no equal in the scope of housing construction. Some R12.4 billion were assigned for those purposes, or R237 million more than provided for under the 5-year plan. Houses with housing space totaling 91.4 million square meters were built in towns and villages, and that made it possible to improve housing conditions for nearly 8 million persons. Many families were moved from uncomfortable dwellings to new quarters. New dormitories with an area of 5.6 million square meters were built for young workers and students. The plans were fulfilled for the construction of schools, hospitals, polyclinics and children's establishments.

The municipal services of the population have improved. This year all the republic's cities will be provided with a centralized water supply. In the 5 years, the number of dwellings supplied with gas increased by one-third and amounts to 80 percent in cities and 60 percent in villages. Construction of the first stage of the Kharkov subway was completed, and new subway routes were put into service in Kiev. Subway construction began in Dnepropetrovsk.

The consumption of foodstuffs and nonfoodstuff goods increased. Retail commodity turnover increased 21.6 percent and last year reached R46.2 billion. The population possesses significantly more durable articles facilitating work in the household and helping increase comfort.

The task set by the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress for organizing public catering at enterprises was for the most part accomplished. The network of modern trade centers, self-service department stores, canteens, coffee shops and restaurants expanded. The volume of consumer services increased 40 percent.

The entire system of public education consistently improved. The law on universal secondary education of youths was put into effect everywhere. More than 7 million skilled workers were trained in vocational and technical schools or directly in production. The national economy obtained 1.8 million young specialists with higher and secondary special education.

The material basis of culture appreciably consolidated. New theaters, culture palaces and houses, clubs, libraries and museums opened. Some 92 percent of the republic's population are now able to watch television. The range of certain reception of two or three programs, including color television, is expanding year in and year out.

Increasingly, more attention is being paid to ecological measures and the restoration of natural resources. Outlays for the protection of the air and water, fauna and flora, for planting new forest tracts, land amelioration and improvements in preserves increased, compared with the ninth 5-year period, 40 percent and reached R4.3 billion.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, a great deal has been done in all fields. Party organs, soviet and economic organizations and all our cadres have been enriched with new experience. Their attitude to the accomplishment of national economic tasks is becoming increasingly more resourceful and competent. Thus, the Central Committee has now every ground to report to the congress: Owing to the arduous creative work of the workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, owing to the comprehensive work performed by party, state and public organizations, to constant assistance on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and to fraternal cooperation among all our fatherland's peoples, the tasks set for the republic by the 25th CPSU Congress have on the whole been accomplished. (prolonged applause)

In mobilizing the working people for accomplishing the 5-year tasks, a great role was played, as ever, by socialist competitions. While attracting all walks of society and enriching with new forms and methods, competitions raise the social value of labor as the main source of social wealth and of the growing prosperity of every Soviet person, and boost cohesion among workers, kolkhoz peasants and the intelligentsia. They were steered by orientation on advanced experience and on the utilization of the reserves available. A large part in the utilization of reserves was contributed by our inventors and innovators. It suffices to say that economic effects from applying their proposals in the 5 years totaled nearly R6 billion.

In the struggle for fulfilling the 5-year plan, the ranks of advanced workers and innovators grew stronger, and hundreds of thousands of laborers prefulfilled the 5-year plan.

The patriotic initiatives and labor accomplishments of many workers collectives, rayons, oblasts and the republic as a whole were repeatedly highly appraised by the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. (prolonged applause)

Winners in competitions were awarded state prizes; frontranking rayons, cities, oblasts and labor collectives won Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

In accordance with the results of fulfilling the economic and social development plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-year period, the following were our republic's winners in all-union competitions: the city of Kiev with Comrade Yu.N. Yelchenko as gorkom first secretary and Comrade V.A. Zgurskiy as gorispolkom chairman; Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast with Obkom First Secretary Comrade Ye.V. Kachalovskiy and Oblispolkom Chairman Comrade V.G. Boyko; Zaporoshskaya Oblast with Comrades M.N. Vsevolozhskiy and P.I. Moskalkov; Krymskaya Oblast with Comrades V.S. Makarenko and Yu.G. Bakhtin; Kharkovskaya Oblast with Comrades V.P. Mysnichenko and A.P. Bezdetko; Chernovitskaya Oblast with Comrades V.G. Dikusarov and V.P. Lenchinskiy. The winners in competitions for attaining high indexes in industry were: Odesskaya Oblast with Comrades N.K. Kirichenko and V.F. Pokhodin; Khersonskaya Oblast with Comrades A.N. Girenko and V.K. Metlyayev; and Chernigovskaya Oblast with Comrades N.V. Umanets and V.L. Filonenko.

Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee were awarded for the successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan for economic and social development to the city of Berdyansk with Gorkom Secretary Comrade Yu.K. Fedorov and Gorispolkom Chairman Comrade V.P. Verzhikovskiy; Voroshilovgrad with Comrades N.M. Popov and G.S. Petrov; Donetsk with Comrades V.P. Mironov and V.K. Spitsyn; Kalush with Comrades O.S. Syrovoy and R.P. Kondratyuk; Konstantinovka with Comrades V. V. Kurshik and N.A. Motin; Kremenchug with Comrades N.I. Zaludyak and A.V. Verbin; Novomoskovsk in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast with Comrades V.M. Gavryushin and V.G. Demchenko; Smela with Comrades V.M. Bibik and V.M. Zmunchilo; Sumy with Comrades M.A. Lushpa and Yu.S. Zhuravlev; Ternopol with Comrades M.V. Sokolov and I.N. Kordyuk; Torez with Comrades V.P. Zhitnikov and I.L. Yermolenko; Uzhgorod with Comrades I.P. Mashkov and E.M. Popovich; Khmelnitskiy with Comrades Yu.A. Gavrik and I.V. Bukhal; as well as two city and 22 rural rayons and 270 collectives.

High results were attained by the following collectives:

The "Kommunist" mine with the "Shakhterskantratsit" Mining Administration with Comrade I.F. Sarafanov, mine director, and Comrade N.N. Pozhidayev, party committee secretary;

The Zaporoshye GRES with Comrades L.V. Prokhorov and V.L. Parfenyev;

The southern mining and concentration combine named after the 25th CPSU Congress with Comrades I.I. Savitskiy and V.S. Shebeko;

The V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant in Donetsk with Comrades S.P. Yefimenko and V.P. Tereshchenko;

The "Azot" Production Association in Severodonetsk, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, with B.N. Lishchina and B.I. Korobko; the "Arsenal Plant" Association with Comrades C.V. Gusovskiy and A.S. Dolbilov; the S.P. Korolev Production Association with Comrades L.L. Nikiforov and A.G. Kolesnik; and "S. Ordzhonikidze Tractor Plant" Association in Kharkov with Comrades V.V. Bibik and A.A. Vikhlyayev; the "Vatra" Production Association in Ternopol with R.Yu. Yaremchuk and V.G. Dzyubenko; the "Kislorodmash" Scientific Production Association in Odessa with Comrades B.Ye. Trinchuk and V.I. Linenko; the Black Sea shipbuilding plant with Comrades Yu.I. Makarov and V.I. Matveyev; the Dnepropetrovsk construction and assembly trust 17 with Comrades S.G. Gomenyuk and A.R. Bida;

The Zhovten Kolkhoz in Marinskiy Rayon, Donetskaya Oblast, with Comrades V.I. Pilipenko and V.I. Rayko; the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, with Comrades P.I. Lazorenko and N.P. Voloshina; the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Kamenskobugskiy Rayon, Lvovskaya Oblast, with Comrades N.Ya. Burlaka and V.A. Yatsyk; the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Globinskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, with Comrades I.A. Vertebnyy and P.K. Mikhaylik; the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Shargorodskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, with Comrades Ye.I. Podolyanina and P.A. Donets;

The Saki Sovkhoz in Krymskaya Oblast with Comrades V.V. Stepanov and V.L. Kachurovskiy; the Rovenkovskiy Sovkhoz in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast with Comrades A.D. Kolesnichenko and I.S. Stepanenko; the Kalityanskiy Sovkhoz-Combine named after the 50th Anniversary of the USSR in Kievskaya Oblast with Comrades V.P. Boroday and N.I. Kovalets, and many others.

The communists, as ever, are in the vanguard of socialist competitions. The best of the best were elected delegates to the 26th CPSU or the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. Their number includes twice Heroes of Socialist Labor Ivan Ivanovich Strelchenko and Grigoriy Yakovlevich Gorban, Grigoriy Ivanovich Tkachuk and Yuriy Yuryevich Pitra; Socialist Labor Heroes, prominent miners Aleksandr Yakovlevich Kolesnikov and Dmitriy Grigoryevich Khomich; metallurgists Sergey Fedorovich Gladkiy and Vladimir Aleksandrovich Orlov; miner Valentin Karpovich Mironenko; chemists Vladimir Nikolayevich Grigorenko and Yaroslav Alekseyevich Osipenko; machinebuilders Anatoliy Akimovich Donchenko, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalashnikov, Nadezhda Petrovna Lagno, Ivan Timofeyevich Kovalenko and Mikhail Aleksandrovich Malyy; builders Vladimir Sergeyevich Plakhotin and Ivan Semenovich Kravtsov; light and food industry workers Lyubov Kondratyevna Kondratyeva, Vasiliy Fedorivich Veres and Tamara Vasilyevna Bychenko; transport workers Nikolay Dmitriyevich Gubenko and Aleksandr Grigoryevich Ivanenko; farmers Vladimir Vasilyevich Kaplan and Yemelyan Nikonovich Parubok; stockbreeders Lidiya Nikhaylovna Shegeda, Nadezhda Ivanovna Sklyarenko and many others.

And these days one particularly realizes that our remarkable, industrious and talented people, their creative minds and hard working hands are the greatest capital, our invaluable wealth. (prolonged applause) Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of the congress to ardently congratulate all winners in socialist competitions, our glorious frontrankers, and to express deep gratitude to the heroic workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the republic's intelligentsia for the great contribution to accomplishing the 10th 5-year tasks, for their inspired labor for the glory of our beloved motherland! (stormy applause)

Comrades, while assessing on merit what has been achieved, we are aware that what was done in the 5-year period required great efforts, because the tasks that were accomplished both in economic and cultural construction were a long way from being simple. While fulfilling the 5-year plan, as you know, we came across serious difficulties. The state of affairs in agriculture and in a number of industrial branches, primarily in the processing ones, was adversely affected by the consequences of the 1975 drought and particularly by the extremely unfavorable weather conditions in 1979 and 1980. The conditions of fuel extraction and iron ore mining had become much more complex, too, and that resulted in a sharp increase in expenditures. Moreover, capital investments and equipment necessary to develop individual branches were not assigned to their full extent. Naturally enough, all that affected the rates of economic growth.

But even so, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the results of our work could have been even better if we used the reserves available everywhere and production potential more vigorously. Unfortunately--and this we regard as one of our substantial failures--not in all sectors was the level of management in line with the increased tasks and needs, and not everywhere were achievements in science and technology and advanced experience introduced with due persistence; not everywhere were efforts exerted to intensify the economy drive and to tighten state, technological and labor discipline. Those and other shortcomings checked the rates of intensifying the national economy.

As a result of that, even if the republic as a whole overfulfilled the plans for industrial production by R4.8 billion, a number of associations and enterprises fell short of the targets set. The tasks were not fully accomplished for coal mining and the output of ferrous metals and mineral fertilizers. Some production facilities were not put in operation on time and some of them were too slow to reach their production capacities. The rates of increasing labor productivity in industry, and particularly in construction, fell short of the planned level. Railroad transport failed to fully cope with its tasks.

A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes made insufficient use of the improved production basis and the resources assigned. Substantial shortcomings in farm management occurred in Kirovogradskaya Oblast. Nikolayevskaya and Zhitomirskaya Oblasts were far from having done their best to increase grain yields. Vinnitskaya, Ternopolskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts fell short of the targets for sugar beet procurement. The state of affairs in stockbreeding is improving too slowly, particularly in Odesskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts.

The shortcomings in management were criticized in a principled manner at Central Committee plenums, at aktivs meetings, at Politburo and Secretariat sessions and at conferences with oblast, ministerial and departmental leaders.

Guided by the Leninist requirement to draw in time the conclusions necessary on the basis of an accurate analysis of the situation, the Central Committee worked out and implemented specific measures, practically assisted lagging oblasts, rayons and farms, disseminated advanced experience, sharply reacted to the facts of indiscipline and mismanagement, brought to strict account persons neglecting their duties and reinforced the most important sectors with cadres.

The same attitude to economic management, an attitude based on a profound and critical analysis of the results attained, on high exactingness and on personal responsibility for the job commissioned, was required by the Central Committee from the republic's Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, all party committees and soviet organs. As far as we know, that attitude met with full support and approval in party organizations and labor collectives. (applause)

II. Tasks To Further Economically, Socially Develop the Republic

Comrades, this is the second month that the Soviet people have been living and working in accordance with the calendar for the new, 11th 5-year period. The party-outlined program is being translated into reality and taking the shape of specific deeds performed by millions of working people.

The present 5-year period will mark a responsible stage in the pursuit of the party's long-term economic strategy. As noted in the draft basic guidelines, its main objective is to ensure a further upsurge in the prosperity of the Soviet people on the basis of stable and progressive development of the national economy, accelerated scientific-technical progress and an economic turn to intensive development, of more rational use of the country's production potential, of economizing by all means all kinds of resources and of improving the quality of work.

The draft Basic Guidelines are a document of enormous mobilizing and inspiring strength, an impressive program for peaceful long-term creation. All its substance is permeated with solicitude for the people's prosperity and with profound humaneness inherent only in the socialist system. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee draft fully embodies the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy aimed at the comprehensive development of and rapprochement among our country's peoples and nationalities, calls for better distribution of productive forces, for further specialization and proportional economic development of union republics and all economic regions.

The draft calls for increasing our republic's industrial production in the 5-year period 20-23 percent and the average annual gross agricultural output 12-14 percent.

Details concerning the republic's national economic prospects for the 11th 5-year period and the results of the discussion on the draft Basic Guidelines will be given in the report that will be delivered by Comrade A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. Here I would only like to single out the most pertinent tasks for the forthcoming 5-year period.

Let Us Persistently Raise the Efficiency of Communal Production and Accelerate Scientific-Technical Progress

First of all, it is to be emphasized that the growth planned for industrial and agricultural production should be ensured with the volumes of capital investments kept practically at the level of the 10th 5-year period and under the conditions of a curbed increase in labor resources. The problem of a more rational employment of labor resources in a number of branches is becoming highly topical. For this reason the distinctive and, one can say, one of the main features of the new 5-year period is found in the fact that in all efforts to ensure steady and progressive development of the national economy and to increase economic efficiency, the center of gravity shifts primarily to the plane of rationally employing assigned resources and particularly the existing enormous production potential.

That, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, is only natural. In our republic alone, the value of fixed assets makes up an enormous total of nearly R200 billion. But does that potential everywhere produce proper returns? Let us be frank. Far from it. Moreover, in a number of branches returns from investments in the last 5-year period decreased.

Meanwhile, the figures show that if we used at full capacity the facilities put into operation in the last decade alone, our additional industrial production would amount to many millions of rubles annually. Some plants are extremely slow in installing expensive equipment. When installed, that equipment operates on one or, in a better case, one and one-half shifts. That results in freezing and insufficient use of significant resources. For example, only one-third of mechanized and automated lines have been fully engaged at petrochemical and food industry enterprises.

Or consider the following facts. In the last 5-year period, large outlays were assigned for the technical reequipment of mining facilities in the coal industry and the supplies of mining equipment increased. However, the increase planned for coal output was not attained. The worker-asset and the worker-machine ratios in construction increased almost 33 percent but no due increase was attained in construction operations. In the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industries Enterprises per-capita output is growing slowly, and in the republic's Ministries of Industrial Construction and of Rural Construction it has stopped at the 1975 level.

The facts quoted show that with skillful management it is possible, with existing facilities, to significantly raise production and the volume of construction and assembly work. And one of the most urgent tasks if precisely to carefully analyze the state of affairs in every branch and at every enterprise and to take persistent steps to improve the utilization of fixed assets.

Directly linked to accomplishing the said task are problems concerning increased production of new and better goods. Life shows that under such circumstances there is no need to build new plants or production facilities, as is frequently the case. It is much more advantageous to organize the production of new items at existing enterprises, with prior equipment modernization. That is both cheaper and, what is equally important, significantly faster.

Let us consider another, also very important side of the matter. The point is to accelerate updating the active part of fixed assets--machinery and equipment. The repair and servicing of outdated equipment in industry now absorb enormous expenses annually. Our outlays for those purposes are larger than the means that would be needed to replace obsolete and physically worn out equipment. Is that thrift?

Both our domestic and foreign experience shows that it is much more convenient to produce and engage new equipment than to repeatedly repair the old. Hence the conclusion: Modernize and once again modernize is the urge of our times.

It is also highly important to reduce material consumption in production and to intensify the economizing drive in all branches. As is known, the issue of economizing has always been on our agenda. But at present, with enormous material resources involved in economic turnover, a more rational and comprehensive use of them has acquired particular significance. If in our republic the per-ruble material expenditures are only reduced by one single kopeck, it is tantamount to an increase in the national income of approximately R2 billion. Thus one kopeck can save not a ruble, but billions of rubles.

Metal use makes perfectly obvious how important it is to economize. As is known, the state makes big outlays to expand capacities in ferrous metallurgy and to increase metal production. At the same time our republic's machine building and metal processing enterprises scrap almost one-fifth of their metal. There are significant metal losses in construction and in metallurgical production itself.

The same applies equally to the utilization of fuel and power resources. The tasks set for economizing on them, for reducing the norms of their consumption remain unaccomplished at many enterprises and in a number of national economic branches. The republic's State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy and Ministry of Power and Electrification, which are in charge of controlling the rational consumption of fuel and energy in the national economy, are still coping with that task poorly.

It is to be remembered that under the new 5-year plan more stringent tasks have been fixed to reduce the norms of raw materials, fuel and energy consumption. It is obvious that those tasks cannot be accomplished by the usual, traditional methods. To radically cut consumption, it is necessary to apply progressive designs and new economical technology, particularly waste-free or those with little waste and, naturally, it is necessary to wage a really merciless struggle against any manifestation of mismanagement and extravgance. In other words, in accomplishing those tasks it is necessary to apply a qualitatively different attitude; leading cadres, engineers and technicians must make a substantial turn in their economic thinking.

There is one more issue closely linked with the problem of efficiency, and not just with that. The results of our labor efforts take final shape in both the quantity and the quality of our production. The more reliable and durable our machines, tools and equipment are, the better the quality of consumer goods is, the more we economize communal labor and cut material expenses. As a result of that, the growing material and spiritual needs of people can be increasingly fully met.

We must realize what a tight knot the economic, political and esthetic aspects of the problem of quality form, and we should exert persistent efforts to make all our production meet the highest modern requirements and to fully satisfy the growing needs of people.

For that purpose it is essential to increase the organizing role of the plan, to intensify the effects of economic factors, standards, technical conditions and norms. It is essential to more vigorously apply comprehensive systems that have justified themselves in the control of production quality and of the use of resources--systems developed, in particular, in Lvovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts.

It was noticed long ago: Quality is the strictest judge, is the mirror reflecting our entire work. That is why it is our party and general civil duty to cultivate among all our laborers the feeling of pride in their professions and the aspiration to work efficiently and, as they say, conscientiously.

Furthermore, the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum clearly specified the factors decisively increasing production efficiency. They are accelerated scientific-technical progress and comprehensive mechanization and automation.

The first and foremost is the task to more vigorously apply in principle new technology, machines and mechanisms. That will substantially increase labor productivity and will save material and power resources.

It is also essential to appreciably raise the worker-machinery ratio in production, to reduce the portion of hard and unproductive manual labor, which is highly important from both the economic and the social point of view. That not only significantly increases the efficiency of labor, but also changes its substance and nature, makes it more creative.

We have good experience in that field. What I have in mind in particular is the well considered work performed by the Zaporozhskaya Oblast party organizations, soviet and economic organs to systematically reduce manual labor. That work has been commended by the CPSU Central Committee. Zaporozhskaya Oblast fulfilled the pledges assumed. The oblast's enterprises mechanized in the last 5-year period the labor of 60,000 workers. The oblast's labor collectives have undertaken in the 11th 5-year period to reduce heavy manual labor 50 percent and to mechanize the labor of 30,000 workers.

The Zaporozhye initiative has met with support. However, in the republic's national economy as a whole the share of manual work is still decreasing slowly. In industry, construction and agriculture there are many people engaged in manual labor, and more than one-half of them in industry are in subsidiary production.

To a large extent, accountable for that is the fact that mechanization and automation at many enterprises are only partly accomplished. While the level of mechanization and automation in basic production is relatively high, loading, unloading, storing and other subsidiary operations are frequently being performed in the old ways. For that reason manual labor at those sectors frequently "eats up" the effect obtained from applying new equipment and progressive technology in the other sectors. The growth of labor productivity is also being hampered by the poor supply of means for small-scale mechanization particularly in construction and in the sphere of services. But today life has made those tasks a high priority. The attitude to their accomplishment must change without fail.

Taking into account the topicality of the problem of raising the rates of increasing labor productivity and the rational utilization of labor resources, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee found it necessary to work out a purposeful, comprehensive program including a system of technological, organizational and socioeconomic measures for the consistent settlement of that problem. Such a specific plan for the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of production and for the mechanization of manual labor should be available in every branch and, let me emphasize, at every enterprise or association. In that respect it is also highly important to apply more effective forms of labor organization, in particular the brigade contract.

We are confident that an important role in accomplishing those tasks will be taken by scientific collectives. As is known, the experience of the republic's academy of sciences in developing new technology on the basis of fundamental research has been commended by the CPSU Central Committee. The practice of giving priority to scientific fields in which the academy's institutes attained leading positions, and primarily giving priority to scientific papers that produce the most immediate results, has fully justified itself.

While drawing up plans for the 5-year period, and for a longer time, scientific collectives must make provisions to expand research in the interest of production. In doing that they should make use of the experience accumulated by the following institutes: Electric Welding, Cybernetics, Problems of the Science of Materials, Extra-Hard Materials, the Physico-Technical Institute for Low Temperatures and the all-union Scientific Research and Designing Technological Institute for Pipe Industry. That particularly applies to branch scientific research institutes, some of which had thus far had no impact on technical educational establishments has not been fully utilized.

In connection with that it is only appropriate to emphasize the need to develop a research and production basis for science. It is known that the efficiency of work in scientific research institues and designing bureaus possessing the experimental basis necessary is three to four times higher than that of collectives deproved of such a basis.

It is also essential to better disseminate the experience of the party organizations of the city of Kiev and Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Lvovskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts, which have been purposefully working to accelerate technical progress and to tighten links among scientific, higher school and production collectives.

It is quite obvious, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that at present, under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, all the ways to production efficiency lead through science that increasingly proves to be a direct productive force. For that reason it is necessary to constantly further improve the organizational forms of control over scientific-technical progress.

When the mechanism of science and production links is properly fixed, it is possible to hasten the realization of the scientific idea--from the moment it is conceived to the serial output of new production items. That is one of the important tasks confronting the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences and its regional scientific centers; and certainly, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and associations should bear full responsibility for the efficient application of scientific and technical achievements in production and for the scientific organization of labor. Because an accelerated scientific-technical progress is at present the crux of the problem, it is for economic workers the most serious test of maturity.

It is increasingly obvious that whoever pays lip service only to technical progress and does nothing for it in practice, life will throw him overboard without fail. Such is the inexorable logic of the present-day scientific-technical revolution.

Let Us Ensure Further Development of Basic Industrial Branches, Capital Construction and Transport

Comrades, in order to intensify production, it is necessary to pay more attention to the development of basic industrial branches.

That primarily applies to the fuel and power complex. In the current 5-year period the republic will have to substantially increase power production, and that increase will be attained mainly by means of nuclear power stations. Their share in the gross output of electric energy should increase from 6 to 26 percent. For that reason the utmost must be done to put facilities at the Chernobyl, the south Ukrainian and the Rovno nuclear power stations into operation within the deadlines set, as well as to hasten the construction of and to put into operation the first power blocks at the Khmelnitskiy, the Zaporozhye, the Crimean nuclear power stations and at the Odessa nuclear heat and power plant.

In the coal industry, efforts should be concentrated to implement the great measures drawn up in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to accelerate the construction, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of enterprises and to improve housing, living and work conditions for miners. Naturally enough, all that obligates us to substantially consolidate the production basis of mine building organizations, because the volume of capital investments in the branch will go up nearly 50 percent.

The Ukrainian Coal Industry Ministry must significantly raise the level of management in the branch, put work conditions in mines in proper order, tighten discipline; in a word, must do its best to increase coal output. It is also important to raise the efficiency of geological prospecting and surveying works to expand the reserves of useful minerals, primarily of petroleum and gas.

Responsible tasks confront ferrous metallurgy, particularly in the field of increasing the output and expanding the choice of ready rolled stock, as well as improving the quality of metal production. The republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take effective steps to ensure steady work at enterprises, primarily in the ore mining and the coke-chemical industries, to speed up their technical re-equipment and to intensify technological processes. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Gosplan are expected to give serious assistance to accomplishing those tasks.

Our republic is expected to contribute a significant share to implementing the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to develop and modernize machinebuilding that, as is known, plays a leading role in the technical re-equipment of the entire national economy. For that purpose it is essential to fulfill in time the program outlined to increase the production of large machines and machine units, and to switch over from the production of odd machines and equipment to the creation of systems for comprehensive mechanization and automation of all technological processes. The increased production of such equipment and the wide application of industrial robots will make it possible in the 5-year period to free in the republic's national economy a large number of workers and machine operators.

A great deal is also to be done to develop the chemical, petrochemical, oil refining and other industrial branches that, to a large extent, determine the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

As is known, the new 5-year program attaches great importance to the increased effectiveness and the improved structure of capital investments. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan are expected to concentrate them on the decisive sectors, to concentrate the forces and resources of contracting organizations on particularly important projects, on reconstructing and technically re-equipping existing enterprises and on renewing and updating fixed assets. It is extremely important to speed up the construction of production facilities, houses and public buildings. It is only natural that for that purpose it is necessary to stop the dispersion of resources and to make thrifty use of the great assets available in incomplete construction.

The republic's Gosstroy should take specific steps to significantly improve the work of planning organizations and to raise their responsibility for the quality of technical documents.

Life proves that the practice of combining enterprises that are under construction in industrial centers significantly helps increase the effectiveness of capital investments. In the republic there are now 62 such centers under construction.

It is also essential to improve organization and the quality of work in construction and to further consolidate the production basis. A great deal has been done in that respect. In recent years the republic has significantly expanded facilities for the production of prefabricated ferroconcrete and metal structural parts, light fillers, slate and tiles. The share of complete construction of industrial buildings and houses from prefabricated parts increased 10 percent. Light materials, structural parts and details are increasingly being used. But we are still a long way from having met the need for them.

The republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and Construction Ministry must work out for the 5-year period a specific program to increase the production of highly effective structural parts and building materials, to expand facilities for large-panel house construction, and to increase the fitness of prefabricated materials. This precisely is one of the main ways to accomplish the task--to build fast, cheaply and well.

In the new 5-year period, a great deal is to be done to overcome the lag in transport, particularly in railroads. The main reserves in that respect are increased carriage capacities, the comprehensive development of important railroad routes and spur tracks to industrial enterprises, better use of rolling stock and hastened car loading and unloading operations. It is also necessary to more energetically shift some freight from railroads to other kinds of transport--to motor and river transport, as well as to enhance the development of the most progressive kinds of permanent-action transport, particularly of piping.

While summing up what was said, it is to be emphasized that practice convincingly proves that it is only possible to accomplish pressing national economic tasks on the basis of the consistent consolidation of basic branches, of the comprehensive intensification of production and of the accelerated development of the infrastructure.

Pertinent Tasks for Developing the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrades, a central place in our entire political and organizational work belongs to elaborating and implementing a food program. The point is to ensure proportional and well balanced development for the entire agroindustrial complex and for agriculture, which is an important part of the former.

In recent years, a great deal has been done to switch over that branch to a modern, industrial basis. As noted, it has produced substantial returns. But at the same time one must not overlook the fact that, as a result of the increased prosperity of the working people, the demand for some foodstuffs, particularly for meat and milk, is growing faster than their production. This is why, while consistently continuing the line of the March 1965 and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the party lays stress on the comprehensive intensification, the dynamic development and the increased effectiveness of all agricultural branches.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers found it necessary to work out food programs for every republic, kray and oblast. Those programs should be component parts of the plans for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990. The procedure and deadlines for working out the programs at every level are known, and the appropriate work is already in progress. It is only natural that we should proceed from the theses set forth in the draft basic guidelines.

First of all--increased grain production. The republic has been assigned a rather responsible task--to bring the average annual output of grain to 51-52 million tons, or to increase it, compared with the 10th 5-year period, by 8-9 million tons. Certainly, that is not easy. Yet that is the minimum that we need and there are reserves for it. It suffices to say that only by applying the industrial technology of corn production to the entire area can we increase grain output by approximately 5 million tons. We also are a long way from having made full use of our potential to increase the yields of barley, peas, groats and other crops.

Another task of equal importance is to bring the average annual yields of sugar beets to 56-57 million tons and the production of sugar in 1985 to 6.6-6.8 million tons. For that purpose we need primarily to raise the yields of beets and their sucrose percentage, as well as to improve sugar beet processing in order to increase the output of sugar to 37-38 quintals per hectare under sugar beets. As you can see, the task is very complex. But the example set by Yampolskiy Rayon beet growers and sugar refiners shows that if all links of the sugar beet complex work smoothly we can cope with it.

The allocations in the republic's sugar refining industry in the current 5-year period will total R1.075 billion, or 60 percent more than the total spent in the past 5-year period. The supplies of special equipment, fertilizers and weed killers will go up too. We must do our best to use them efficiently and to produce maximal returns.

In the new 5-year period, it is also necessary to increase the production and procurements of sunflower seeds, flax, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes and other crops.

Serious progress must be made in speeding up the development of stockbreeding. Naturally, without a reliable fodder basis, without increasing the output of feed grain, that is impossible. It is important not only to increase production, but also to substantially improve the quality of fodder, its balance, and for that purpose to significantly expand the soybean area in southern oblasts and to more persistently apply the progressive technologies of fodder treatment, storing and feeding. It should be obvious that the successful accomplishment of those tasks will decisively depend on our ability to quickly complete the transformation of fodder production into a modern and specialized branch.

Simultaneously with the consolidation of the fodder basis, it is essential to improve herd reproduction, breeding and veterinary services, and on that basis to significantly raise the productivity of animals and to increase the number of cattle, primarily of cows. Expert calculations show: To attain the targets set for milk and meat production, within a few years we must increase the number of the milking herd in the communal sector by 3-5 cows per 100 hectares of farmland and must bring their density in the republic as a whole to 10-22 per 100 hectares of farmland.

There is also the pressing need to comprehensively examine, from broad positions and taking into account the experience accumulated, prospects to develop dairy farming, the production of beef and hog breeding. The organization of that work should be borne by the republic's Council of Ministers.

In addition to the development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, it is important to make vigorous use of all other sources to replenish foodstuff resources. In particular, it is necessary to expand subsidiary farms belonging to industrial enterprises and organizations, and to increase production at private farms of the population, including thorough cooperation with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We have such experience in Volynskaya, Lvovskaya, Odesskaya, Chernigovskaya and other oblasts, and that experience should be broadly disseminated.

More attention should also be paid to poultry farming, sheep breeding, fisheries in local water reservoirs, rabbit breeding and beekeeping.

In accomplishing all the tasks for increased agricultural production we rely on the great economic production potential that has been created in that branch in recent years. In the period under review alone, investments in the republic's agriculture exceeded R25 billion and fixed assets at kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 50 percent. The supplies of equipment and mineral fertilizers increased. In line with the provisions of the 5-year plan, 1.2 million hectares of irrigated or drained lands were put into cultivation. The tasks set by the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress for the mechanization of labor consuming processes in farming and stockbreeding were for the most part accomplished.

Large sums will continue to be assigned to develop agriculture. One of the most important tasks, Comrade V.V. Schcherbitskiy emphasized, is to make the most effective use of them, as well as of the material and labor resources available.

What is needed for that purpose? First of all, it is necessary everywhere--from the Gosplan to each farm--to distribute and make thrifty use of capital investments in order to increase as rapidly as possible all possible production and to reduce costs. In the past that was not always fully taken into account. Speaking specifically, it is necessary to increase the share of expenditures primarily for the needs of chemicalization, for financing land amelioration plans and other measures that are to be taken to increase the fertility of the soil. We must not condone the fact that the returns from mineral and organic fertilizers at many farms are quite inadequate, and on significant parts of irrigated or drained lands the yields are smaller than planned.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have endorsed the basic guidelines to increase soil fertility in the current 5-year period. In addition, it is necessary to tighten control over the allotment of land for construction and to reclaim in a timely fashion wasteland plots, that is, to preserve and to expand by all means farmland resources.

Capital investment in the development of fodder production must increase. We must not accept as normal the fact that in the past 5-year period annual allocations for the construction and reconstruction of stockbreeding facilities averaged R41.4 billion, while for the consolidation of the fodder basis they only averaged R360 million. That was one of the factors that hindered full utilization of capacities and slowed down the amortization of investment.

We can significantly increase production at lower costs through expanding the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of stockbreeding farms, through streamlining the work of specialized enterprises and through further developing interfarm cooperation.

It is also important to rapidly develop the base for production processing and storing, including at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to expand the capacities of the food, meat and dairy industries, and on that basis to sharply reduce losses.

I would also like to take up the following matter. In the current 5-year period the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government found it necessary to take steps to form zones for the guaranteed supplies of large industrial centers, particularly of milk, vegetables, potatoes and fruit.

Those steps must be included in the food programs for the republic and the corresponding oblasts. They must also be regarded as a pressing task for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, which was formed recently.

Last but not least, in agriculture there is one more target--to expand social and cultural construction. It is now increasingly urgent to provide kolkhoz and sovkhoz laborers with houses and all comforts--running water, gas, good roads, sidewalks, as well as kindergartens, nurseries, consumer and cultural services. For that reason the republic's Gosplan along with oblispolkoms and all ministries and departments concerned must clearly specify the needs of each oblast and rayon in rural social and cultural facilities, must work out a long-term program for their construction and must systematically implement that program.

The problems of rural reorganization must be settled more energetically and thoroughly with the application of the resources necessary at the republic level as well as in each oblast, rayon and farm. This is because it is obvious that improved working and living conditions at farms directly result in consolidating cadres, thriftily engaging labor resources, and eventually in further developing agricultural production and in attaining such a programmatic objective as the consistent overcoming of social, economic, cultural and service differences between the city and the village.

Specific contributions should be made to the cause of developing agriculture by our scientists, planning and designing organizations, industrial enterprises, construction, transport and other organizations that are expected to increase the output and supplies to the countryside of highly productive equipment, fertilizers and other material and technical means, as well as to expand their assistance.

Party organizations, soviet and economic organs are expected to exert efforts to accomplish all those tasks.

Let Us Pay More Heed to All Problems Concerning the Improved Living Conditions of People and the Rising Level of Their Education and Culture

Comrades, having put the increasingly fuller satisfaction of man's material and spiritual needs in the center of their activity, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government subordinate to that goal the entire economic potential of the country and constantly increase the impact of social policy on economic development.

The draft Basic Guidelines call for important measures to further improve the living standards of the Soviet people. The per-capita real incomes of the population will increase 16-18 percent. The importance of payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption, expected to rise 20 percent, will increase.

The production of consumer goods will rise at higher rates than that of production means, and that point is of principal importance. The CPSU Central Committee has set the target to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a long-term program combining the efforts of all branches, including the heavy and the defense industry.

To meet the needs of the population more fully, first of all it is necessary to renew in a timely fashion the choice and to improve the quality of goods. As you know, the trade network has been sufficiently supplied with many commodities, yet their quality does not always meet the growing needs. In the trade in articles which are in great demand there are shortages that frequently occur because many enterprises are slow to switch over to the production of those articles. The republic's Ministries of the Light, of the Food, of Local and of the Timber and Wood Processing Industries, as well as the USSR Ministries of the Chemical and the Light Industries bear responsibility for that. The production of packed goods is also increasing slowly.

In fairness it should be added that the republic's Ministry of Trade and the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies could exert more effective influence on accomplishing those tasks. What they need merely is to present stricter requirements to enterprises that supply substandard and outdated production. Also the republic's Gosplan and local soviet organs are far from having done their best in that respect.

The time has come to set about accomplishing tasks for a fuller satisfaction of the needs of the population in all earnest and for a long time.

At the instruction of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers is working on additional steps to increase the manufacture of consumer goods. A commission has been set up under the Council of Ministers Presidium to coordinate the efforts of all branches in that field.

The party poses as a great social task the further improvement of housing, cultural and living conditions for the population. The target set is to provide every family with a private apartment in the next decade. In the republic's cities 80 percent of families have such apartments even now. The current 5-year period offers a real chance to move people from uncomfortable and for the most part old dwellings, and this must be done without fail.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee finds it necessary to expand the construction of houses for small and primarily young families. Life shows that the practice of providing such families, to start with, with quarters in hotel-type buildings and of keeping them on the waiting list for better dwellings is a good incentive for consolidating cadres and for cementing families. It is advisable to continue to build dormitories for young workers, students, including the married ones, and for pupils of technical and vocational schools.

Certainly, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, at every level it is essential to absolutely fulfill the plans for housing construction and to keep strict order in housing distribution. This must be said today also because in the last 5-year period the plans for house commissioning in Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Chernovitskaya Oblasts were not fulfilled; Kievskaya, Lvovskaya, Odesskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts were slow in removing people from uncomfortable dwellings, and in Dnepropetrovskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts houses for small families were built insufficiently.

The task to improve the quality of housing construction--in particular to improve the planning, arrangements and comforts of dwellings--is inseparable from those measures. Particular pains should be taken to combine housing construction with the development of production.

Year after year, municipal services are expanding and becoming increasingly complex. The issue of conserving housing resources, of keeping them in proper conditions, and therefore of significant improvements in the organization of housing repair and of developing and consolidating an adequate repair basis is increasingly pertinent. At the same time more heed must be paid to water and gas supplies, to gasification in localities, to building purifying facilities, to developing and improving city transport.

In the organization of living conditions there are no trifles. For this reason those tasks must be accomplished comprehensively and farsightedly, keeping an eye on the most important point--providing people with maximal comforts. Unfortunately, in repeated instances it takes much time to provide newly built enterprises and residential districts with service establishments, stores, canteens, kindergartens, polyclinics and transport routes; amenities and greenery are nonexistent. That must not be permitted anymore.

It should also be said that many of our localities, residential districts and houses are architecturally undefined, monotonous, frequently similar to each other, like twins. Planning and building organizations and soviet executive committees must shape the features of cities, villages, individual residential districts and houses in a more responsible manner; and we have the right to expect that the republic's capital city will set a good example in that respect.

Party committees must keep under constant control the development of trade, public catering and consumer services. The highest requirements must be put to leaders of those branches. Their direct duty is to improve the organization and to raise the efficiency of services.

Practice attests to the need to give priority to building self-service and department stores, trade centers and large specialized stores, including firms. The existing network must be rebuilt in time and amalgamated. It is important everywhere to provide all projects, transport organizations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, higher educational establishments, technical and vocational schools with well arranged canteens, to develop directly at enterprises the network of provision stores and consumers service centers.

It is necessary to significantly expand the industrial production of highly prepared semifinished food, culinary products and rapidly frozen precooked dishes for their comprehensive delivery to canteens, coffee shops and restaurants, giving priority to children's and dietetic foodstuffs.

The work of workers supply units and of the entire system of public catering as a branch must further improve.

Life also insistently requires developing the entire complex of services, primarily for the repair of household appliances and equipment, laundries and rental establishments.

We must concentrate our attention on the system of measures aimed at strengthening the family. The most suitable conditions must be provided to make motherhood compatible with women's participation in labor and public activity, and a purposeful and effective demographic policy must be persistently pursued.

Further improvements in women's working conditions and the expansion of the network of preschool establishments must be in the foreground of pressing tasks. In this respect, it is important to make use of the valuable experience accumulated in the last 5-year period, in particular the organization of the International Year of the Child and the Woman's Decade in the framework of the United Nations. The work carried out in this respect by Kiev city Krymskaya Oblast party and soviet organs deserves commendation. Good services to the noble cause of protecting motherhood and childhood will be rendered by the republic's modern center that was set up recently to coordinate all that important activity.

Constant solicitude and unremitting further care should be given to disabled persons, all participants in the Great Fatherland War, the families of soldiers who died in defense of the fatherland and labor veterans. Party and public organizations, state and economic

organs are obligated to do their utmost to constantly improve their living conditions. It is our sacred duty. (applause)

Serious and persistent efforts should be exerted to further improve health services, to expand the network of treatment and prevention establishments, to develop specialized health services and to apply new, progressive methods of prognosis and treatment. In the current 5-year period, medical workers--particularly middle-bracket and junior personnel--must be better provided with dwellings.

There is one important task more: To further intensify work to protect nature. Comprehensive and long-term measures must be worked out in every city, rayon and oblast to protect and improve the environment, and the implementation of those measures must be under constant control of party, soviet and economic organs.

Generally speaking, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we must keep in the field of vision the entire wide range of human needs. In this respect, everything is important--conditions for highly productive labor at work places, a well-timed supply of the population with fuel, well organized recreation for people and sanitorium and resort services. Because "Wherever millions of people, their working and living conditions are concerned," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "that is exactly where for communists politics begin in all earnest. It is where the main line of their organizational and ideopolitical work passes." (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the constantly growing level of people's education and culture and the creation of more suitable conditions for each man's creative forces, abilities and talents are an important achievement of the socialist system and an inalienable feature of our soviet way of life. Year after year, our people's spiritual potential is growing on a qualitatively new basis.

As far as our current 5-year tasks in the field of public education are concerned, the most important thing is to significantly raise the efficiency of all training and educational work. In the general-education school young men and women are expected not only to obtain a constantly growing amount of knowledge, but also to learn to take life seriously and consciously, to interpret social processes and to draw correct conclusions from them. The school is called upon to more persistently shape among young people ideological convictions, an active position in life, inculcate in them the organic need for socially useful work, as well as elevated civic and moral qualities. Having that in mind, it is necessary to continue to manifest solicitude for the consolidation of public education cadres, for improving their living and working conditions and for the development of the school material basis. Schools should be built primarily where some children are still attending school in two shifts.

It is also essential to further improve the system of vocational and technical education to train workers skilled in all trades and possessing secondary education, because that is imperative in present-day production.

The increased tasks for economic and social development and the accelerated scientific-technical progress present new requirements to higher and secondary special schools, dictate the need to strengthen by all means links between the educative process and production, as well as public practices, and to cultivate among the future specialists the habits of organizers and active public figures.

In the new 5-year period, specific steps must be taken to expand the network and to improve the work of motion picture theaters, clubs, libraries and other cultural establishments. The available potential must be used to establish in every rayon center a cultural complex, including a culture house, a library, a musical school, a museum, a book store, a park, sports and other facilities. In every rural culture house there should be a good amateur art team and a band.

Realization of the plans directly depends on the initiative, persistence and combined efforts of party, soviet organs, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic leaders. Naturally enough, the leading role in accomplishing all those tasks belongs

to the Ministries of Education, of Higher and Secondary Special Education, of Culture and the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Thus, comrades, we have every reason to draw the conclusion that the plans for the new 5-year period strikingly and convincingly reflect the unity of the party's economic and social policy. (applause) That is only natural. The entire multiform activity of the party and the state to improve living conditions for people is a great incentive to raising labor efficiency and, on that basis, to redoubling the material and spiritual wealth of the country. That is the reliable guarantee of the accomplishment of new tasks of economic and cultural construction. (prolonged applause)

Further Improvements in Economic Management

Comrades! In its daily activity the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has always considered that the growing scope and intensity of national economic development and the increasingly complex production relations had greatly increased requirements for management activity. For this reason particular pains were taken to improve the management mechanism and to increase its influence in improving efficiency and quality and in attaining high final results in all fields.

Specific guidelines for that work have been fixed in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions that you are familiar with. Compliance with the instructions set forth in those documents is an important economic and political task. Working out a new 5-year plan is an important stage of that duty. While drawing up the plan for the republic as a whole and for every ministry, department, oblast, city, rayon, association, enterprise and farm, efforts should be exerted to discover and utilize all the reserves available and to eliminate bottlenecks. This is the exact point of most proposals voiced by the working people in the discussion on the draft basic guidelines. All those proposals must be carefully examined, generalized and taken into account in further work.

The republic's Gosplan, Soviet and economic organs are expected to intensify the substantiation, control and coordination of the plans, to pay more heed to problems concerning the distribution of productive forces and the comprehensive development of economic regions, and to consistently pursue the line aimed at developing small and medium-size cities and checking the growth of the big ones.

Also comprehensive purposeful programs should make up an important part of the 5-year plan. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have approved six republic-wide programs: energy and fuel, metal, material consumption, labor and agricultural complexes. Those programs are expected to be effective factors in settling big economic and social problems. To implement the programs, planning and economic organs must take into account the newest achievements of science, technology and advanced experience, must correctly determine the priorities of tasks, must concentrate efforts and resources on the leading sectors and--what is most important--must streamline the organization of execution.

It is to be admitted that precisely that side of the matter still is, in many respects, a weak spot. Closed in the circle of purely departmental interests, leaders of some ministries and enterprises at times overlook the final results, do not take into account to what extent the needs are being met in this or that production, and fail to show due initiative and socialist enterprise. Breaches of contract discipline and failures to cope with cooperative deliveries [postavki po kooperatsii] also result in serious expenses.

Taking into account the deepening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, it is imperative to see to it at every level that the plans for export deliveries are fulfilled.

In connection with that it is only appropriate to emphasize that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan should exert more influence to raise the level of management activity and in particular to improve the structure of the management apparatus.

Under the present conditions, all our cadres should persistently master economics and management science. An important role in that respect belongs to economic training and the system of improving the qualification of leading cadres and specialists.

Comrades, the inspiring party plans have aroused among all Soviet people a new wave of political and labor activity. The line aimed at further improving efficiency and quality has been accepted by them as a task of general state importance, a matter for each and every one. Having developed broad socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, the republic's working people are doing their best to successfully cope with the 1981 plans and to create a firm basis for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The mass people's initiative, inquisitiveness, the wide application of innovators' experience and of advanced management methods--is an inexhaustible reserve and a powerful accelerator for our movement forward. (applause) This is exactly what the high socialist pledges adopted by the republic's working people for the first year of the 11th 5-year period have attested to. The same point has also been eloquently attested to by the fact that more than 1.5 million frontranking workers and innovators and 100,000 labor collectives undertook to fulfill their 2-month plans by 23 February, and many even the quarterly plans--and they are successfully keeping their word. (prolonged applause)

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to express the confidence that the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine will contribute their worthy part to further consolidating the economic and defense potential of our socialist motherland. (prolonged applause)

III--Raising the Level of Organizational and Political Work; Improving the Style and Methods of Leadership

Comrades, in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Ukrainian Communist Party--a tested combat detachment of the Leninist party--acquired new experience in political leadership. Once again the truth was confirmed that the guarantee of the successful accomplishment of tasks posed by the practice of building communism lies in strict observance of the Leninist norms of life and principles of leadership, in close cohesion and high efficiency of party ranks, and in the party's unbreakable links with the masses.

The Growth and Consolidation of Party Ranks

In the period under review the Ukrainian Communist Party expanded numerically and strengthened organizationally and politically. Some 425,000 members joined the party, including more than 245,000 workers, or 57.8 percent; 14.7 percent were kolkhoz peasants and almost 25 percent specialists in the national economy. Among new members komsomols amounted to more than 70 percent.

The Ukrainian Communist Party numbers at present 2,933,564 communists, or almost 308,000 more than on the eve of the preceding congress. Every tenth working person is a party member or candidate member.

The main workers' main has strengthened and the number of communists from among kolkhoz peasants, representatives of technical, scientific and art intelligentsia, educational and health service workers has increased. Women make up almost one-fourth of the republic's party organization. The educational level of party members and candidate members has risen.

The fact that more than three-quarters of communists, employed in the national economy work in the sphere of material production is highly important.

The Ukrainian Communist Party has in its ranks both veterans trained in the great school of life and young party members, who in a worthy manner are continuing the glorious traditions of the Leninist guards. That hard blend of experience, knowledge and energy is indeed a great strength able to shoulder even the most complex and responsible tasks. (applause)

The republic's party organization now numbers 66,846 basic organizations--or nearly 3,000 more than at the time of the 25th congress--66,000 shop organizations and more than 119,000 party groups.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee kept in its constant attention the work of party organizations, enrollment in the party and the education of communists. Those points were carefully examined at Central Committee plenums. Leadership exerted by party committees in party organizations was systematically analyzed and the best experience was generalized.

The Central Committee manifested constant solicitude for the purity and high efficiency of party ranks and for reinforcing them with worthy representatives of the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia. Party organizations were strict and exacting in selecting new party members. In the last 5 years, more than 17,000 party candidate members, who failed to prove themselves in the trial period, were not admitted to party membership.

We proceeded from the point that a fullblooded and pithy internal party life was an invariable condition for fruitful activity in a party organization.

The prestige of the party organization in the labor collective, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is decisively determined by the ability of communists to perform the role of political fighters, their ability to implement the Leninist behest: "To be ahead of all in labor discipline and energies." Wherever the communist works, he is responsible not only for his own acts and behavior, but for everything that happens around him.

Taking into account the fact that party organizations make up the basis of the party and are the direct conductors of party policy in life, the Central Committee found it necessary to take additional steps to improve the work of the former and to strengthen their influence in labor collectives.

In doing that we were guided by the point that not even one single issue of principled importance--no matter if it refers to production, living conditions, the education and distribution of cadres, or the education of the working people--may be settled without the participation and without consultation of the basic party organization as the political nucleus of the collective.

We also proceeded from the point that the efficiency of the party organization and its influence largely depend on the prestige of its secretary, of the party committee or Bureau members. They must know better than anyone the political situation in the collective, must be principleminded in assessing events and facts, must be irreconcilable to shortcomings, must be able to defend their views and the party position, must be able to rely on the aktivs and to organize smooth and harmonious work. To cultivate such qualities among party aktivs and all communists is an important task of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. (applause)

Increasing the Role of Party Committees as Organs of Political Leadership, Improving the Selection, Distribution and Education of Cadres

Comrades, while translating into reality the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning consolidating high efficiency, good organization and discipline at all sectors of work, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee took particular care to increase the role of party committees as organs of political leadership.

It should be admitted: In the period under review, the level of work performed by most party committees rose.

For example, the activity of Kievskiy Gorkom, Donetskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Zaporozhskiy, Lvovskiy and Kharkovskiy Obkoms, Krivorozhskiy, Gorlovskiy and Kakhovskiy Gorkoms, Krasnogvardeyskiy Raykom in Krymskaya Oblast, Verkhnedneprovskiy Rayon in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Novopskovskiy Raykom in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, Tarashchanskiy Raykom in Kievskaya Oblast, and of many others is remarkable--one--for farsightedness; the ability to determine on the basis of a deep analysis the main, priority tasks and to efficiently

organize their accomplishment; two--for active support to everything that is new and progressive, for practical work based on science; three--for the clear-cut system of work among cadres, the organization and control of implementation, the political education of people and the encouragement of their labor and social activity; and last but not least--for self-criticism in assessing their work, as a sound and mobilizing start for further undertakings.

A great deal must still be done to make all party committees fully master the methods of the Leninist style of leadership. The fact is that, carried away by the so-called "current affairs" and substituting for soviet and economic organs, individual raykoms and gorkoms at times miss the most important point and for that reason do not always cope with the tasks set.

In i s daily practical work, the Central Committee posed in the forefront the problems of the selection, distribution and education of cadres. Appropriate measures were taken to man all sectors with politically mature workers, with good organizers experienced in work among people, and to correctly combine experienced cadres with the young ones. For that purpose we have great potential: In the republic's national economy there are 5.3 million specialists, including nearly 1,633,000 communists.

Much care was taken to improve the training and refreshing of cadres and the entire system for improving the qualification of leading workers, to create cadre reserves, to improve the work of the higher party school under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the republic's Institute for National Economic Management.

The Central Committee exactingly assessed cadres, taking into careful account their political and businesslike qualities, as well as practical results. Workers who were unable to master modern methods of management, who failed to cope with their commissions and manifested political immaturity, inertness or weaknesses in organizational work, as a rule, were in time replaced. Leaderships were strengthened in Odesskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblast organizations, in a number of city and rayon party organizations, in individual soviet executive committees, ministries and departments, as well as in trade union councils and committees.

The Central Committee firmly pursued the line aimed at preventing any deviation from the norms of party life and communist ethics. We proceeded from the point that the status of a leader, whatever his position, obligates him to assess his own acts and behavior very strictly and with responsibility, to be modest, accessible and attentive to people, and always and in every respect to set an example in the strict observance of the party statutes, of our laws and our morality. The steps taken by the Central Committee met with full support among the republic's communists and all working people. (applause)

In work among cadres, it is important to continue to cultivate high business qualities, to pursue the line of combining a careful and attentive attitude to workers with high party exactingness with regard to them, a line of collegiality and personal responsibility. It is known that people who lack initiative, who are indifferent and are formalists are very harmful. Frequently they do not mind assuming the airs of learned experts and discuss "fashionable" problems and innovations, but actually they are the same thickheaded bureaucrats with the philosophy of the notorious Galushka who only care that "the figure be OK."

Unfortunately, things sometimes take the following course: Vigorous activity developed, resolutions were adopted and extensive measures were outlined. What then? Did the situation improve? Not at all. Sometimes it is simply a tempest in a teapot, because the whole business remained within the walls of the office and the good impulses did not take the shape of concrete work on the spot. In their administrative ecstasy, such workers tend to forget that any intention and any decision, even the best one, is dead if it is not executed.

Luckily enough, such an attitude to the matter is an exception, and the style of work and the features of our party are not determined by those people at all.

Under present conditions, it is increasingly more important for leaders to see the link between their work at the entrusted sector with the life and deeds of the entire country, and always to pose the general state, nationwide interests in the foreground.

All that obligates party organizations to constantly improve their cadre work.

In recent years we have made significant progress in implementing the task set by the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress to reinforce with specialists middle-level leading cadres. This work must systematically continue in all branches.

Too little has been done to train a cadre reserve well tested in practical deeds. But the main shortcoming is the fact that some party committees, ministries and departments lack a well-thought-out system in this field. As you know, it takes years to create real reserves. In the work on their formation people must be steadily selected and promoted with a view to the future, and succession in leadership must be organic.

Comrades, in the period under review the Central Committee took constant care to improve the organization and control of execution. Practice has shown that they should be based on organizational and political measures to implement the tasks set by party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. Such measures provide an organizing start to implement adopted decisions, give an opportunity to distribute forces more effectively and to organize control in a businesslike manner.

Central Committee members and candidate members, specialists and scientists systematically analyzed the activity of party organizations, soviet and economic organs aimed at implementing the most important decisions, as well as organizational and political work carried out locally.

The Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat at their sessions discussed reports by all obkoms, a number of gorkoms and raykoms, ministerial and departmental leaders. A report by Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom was examined at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

During inspections and reviews, emphasis was put on generalizing and disseminating advanced experience and on practical assistance to eliminate shortcomings. We have seen once again that the state of control over actual implementation is a peculiar indicator of the party committee's ability to translate into reality its plans and adopted decisions. This is a current and creative matter that needs constant improvement.

Unfortunately, in control work more attention is sometimes paid to form than to substance. For this reason decisions are repeatedly adopted on the same issues, and the defect of those decisions is, to put it mildly, that they lack substance and are vague. Also the lack of due exactingness and the elementary inability of some workers to organize implementation frequently produce adverse effects.

We must continue to increase responsibility for the quality of intended decisions, for their substantiation and feasibility. In exerting control, in organizing the execution of decisions and in boosting party and state discipline, it is essential to continue to increase the role of the Central Committee Secretariat and departments and of the republic's Council of Ministers, to invigorate the activity of the party commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, of people's control organs and party organizations in ministries and departments.

For us it is self-evident, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that consolidating a truly party-like style is unthinkable without an exacting and critical assessment of the results of work. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee proceeded from the idea that the ability of a worker to analyze his activity in an objective manner, to be honest and frank enough to admit the shortcomings incurred by him and to eliminate them in an efficient way connotes his principlemindedness, true party spirit and, if you do not mind, political maturity. This is why strict measures--up to dismissal from the position and expulsion from the party--were applied to those who failed to respond to fair remarks and press criticism, who disregarded public opinion and suppressed criticism. On the other

hand, the attempts to besmirch honest and principled workers under the guise of criticism were nipped in the bud.

Criticism and self-criticism are a tested means to overcome shortcomings, in the struggle against self-complacency, bureaucratism, and window-dressing, and we must skillfully and efficiently use that means.

It is also important to continue to improve the examination of working people's letters, the organization of audiences for citizens, and to time well the settlement of problems posed by them.

The success of party work decisively depends on how each party organization and each party committee in its practical routine work embodies the collective wisdom of the communists and how it turns into real matters their collective will to blend the will of the party and the inexhaustible energies of the working people in order to accomplish the tasks set. This is what makes up the authentic art of party leadership.

Improving Ideological Work, Raising Its Scientific Level and Aggressiveness, and Strengthening the Link With Life

Comrades, in the multiform activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the entire republic's party organization, a highly important place belonged to problems concerning ideological work and the communist education of the working people. We were guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions to the effect that "it is here that the front of the struggle for communism passes, and both the progress in economic construction and the country's sociopolitical development will increasingly depend on our victories on that front."

The strength of our party's ideological influence is guaranteed by the reliable foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory. As ever alive and developing teaching, Leninism for communists and all working people was, is and will be an inexhaustible source of revolutionary ideas, revolutionary experience and revolutionary action. (prolonged applause)

An enormous influence on raising the effectiveness of ideological work and on our society's entire ideological life is being exerted by outstanding documents of creative Marxism-Leninism--the materials of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, of Central Committee plenums, and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works generalizing the enormous experience of communist construction and offering a profound analysis of the developing worldwide revolutionary process.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political educational work, the republic's party organizations aspired to heed in the fullest way possible the processes taking place in the economic and spiritual life and in the social structure of our society, and to strengthen the impact of propaganda and agitation on practical tasks for economic and cultural construction.

V.I. Lenin always taught that one should closely tie economic work with the struggle for the party's political line, for the ideological training of the masses. Vladimir Ilich regarded it as the most important task "to dig, even under the most difficult conditions, the ore, to extract the iron and to mold the steel of the Marxist world outlook and of superstructures that fit that world outlook." And we are always true to that Leninist legacy. (prolonged applause)

Certainly, today one must not overlook the fact that requirements of ideological work have increased many times in connection with the growing information, education and culture of the people. Just think: In our republic there are now more than 27 million persons--or nearly 25 percent more than in 1970--with higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Among each 1,000 persons engaged in the national economy there are 813 with higher or secondary education. Literature and art have firmly entered the people's lives, and people are appreciably better informed about the events of domestic and international life.

All that obligates party organizations to build their ideo-educational work more purposefully, to enrich its contents, to vary its form, and to make better use of the rich arsenal of means of ideological influence--primarily of ideological education, mass education and cultural work and media.

It is highly important for us to boost the militant, aggressive spirit of propaganda and agitation; to raise their scientific level, effectiveness and clarity; to link them more closely with life and to show constant solicitude for increasing the consciousness and activity of the people's masses.

The ways of improving ideological work were systematically examined at Central Committee plenums, party aktiv meetings and at Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat sessions. A number of scientific-practical and theoretical conferences were held. The composition of ideological cadres has improved and the material basis of appropriate establishments has strengthened. The state of political educational work in various elements of the population--workers, rural toilers, the intelligentsia, women, youths and pensioners--was scrutinized. A positive role in ensuring a comprehensive attitude to education belonged to the long-term plan for ideological work outlined by the Central Committee.

All that helped the party organizations make fuller use of an ideological potential as powerful as social sciences. In recent years the republic's learned social scientists have issued works that have won recognition in the field of the history of the party, philosophy, theoretical economics, scientific communism and the problems of history, law, literature, art and philology.

The period under review witnessed the formation of the Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries within the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, of the Kiev branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism within the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, and of about 50 new departments and sections of social sciences.

Naturally enough, the present stage of building communism also poses greater requirements for research in social sciences. Unfortunately, that research does not always meet the needs of social practice. The efforts of learned social scientists are frequently dispersed and subjects duplicated. And at the same time many problems posed by life receive no profound treatment. Poor works are still being published, offering no new generalizations and specific recommendations.

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, its section of social sciences, the Institute of the History of the Party, the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must better coordinate research in social sciences and concentrate the efforts of scientists on the profound study of current problems concerning developed socialism, on generalizing the enormous experience accumulated by the CPSU and its combat detachment--the Ukrainian Communist Party--in their political and organizational activity, and on elaborating carefully substantiated proposals concerning ways of further improving the economic mechanism and the control of social processes.

In the period under review, unremitting care was taken to further improve the entire work of party organizations in the field of shaping the communist world outlook among the working people and of cultivating among them an elevated political culture. And that was natural. Boundless devotion to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland, strong internationalist convictions, honest labor for the benefit of society, collectivism, comradely mutual assistance and an active position in life--precisely these are the moral and political qualities that are the most important component parts of the goal and sense of life for the builder of communism.

One may state today that the level of political education as a whole has undoubtedly risen. In the system of Marxist-Leninist education and economic training in the republic alone there are more than 13 million persons systematically studying problems concerning theory and our party's policy. More care has been taken to train cadres ideologically, to provide them with deep insight into the essence and peculiarities of the present economic and social policy pursued by the CPSU and to help them practically master the best experience in management.

At the same time the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee had to call the attention of a number of party committees in Odesskaya, Rovenskaya, Sumskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts to substantial shortcomings in the organization of political education and economic training, as well as in work among propaganda cadres.

Further improving Marxist-Leninist education and strengthening its influence on the public and political activity of the working people continue to be among our most important tasks.

The Central Committee and the republic's party organizations have done a great deal to intensify the class, patriotic and internationalist education of the people. As experience shows, in this respect it is highly important to disseminate the Leninist nationality policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU to implement it.

All that work was conducted on a broad front. Oral, printed, artistic and architectural propaganda means were used to boost among our people an awareness of high patriotic duty, the sacred feeling of a united family. The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the 60th anniversary of Soviet rule in the Ukraine, the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Fatherland War, the 325th anniversary of the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia and the jubilees of a number of fraternal republics commemorated in that period largely contributed toward that.

A great influence on the education of our people in the spirit of patriotism and friendship among peoples is exerted by socialist competitions between the working people of the Ukraine and of other republics, with the participation of all our oblasts, many cities, rayons and hundreds of labor collectives.

Today we have every ground to say that the high qualities of ardent patriots and convinced internationalists have permeated the nature of the Soviet Ukraine's working people and have become an inalienable feature of their character and of their position in life. (prolonged applause) And that, comrades, is one of the most significant results of our entire ideo-educational activity. (applause)

The first and most important duty of every party organization and of every Communist is to continue to intensify the ideological training of the working people and primarily of youth, to persistently inculcate in our people the willingness to dedicate all their energies to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals and to cultivate an irreconcilability to any manifestation of national narrowmindness.

In May 1982 we will commemorate an outstanding event--the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev. The jubilee celebration will undoubtedly fill a memorable page in the chronicle of great friendship among the Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples, among all fraternal peoples of our country and will renew the desire to work for patriotic and internationalist education. (applause)

Labor education has become the most important direction in the work of party organizations. The movement for a communist attitude to labor has acquired even broader scope. An appreciable educational influence is being exerted by the working out and adoption of counterplans, participation in competitions among related enterprises and the drawing up of individual creative plans to increase labor productivity and economizing at every work place. Highly important in that respect are both well-considered propaganda and consistent application of one of the fundamental principles of socialism: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work."

In putting emphasis on shaping a conscious and creative attitude to work and on disseminating the best examples of highly productive labor, we proceed from the point that labor is the first source of multiplying national wealth. Society can divide and consume only what has been produced. In addition, constant care must be taken to shape among all people reasonable control and to tighten control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. It is known that socialism provides for control not only by means of the ruble, but also over the ruble.

In the struggle against relics of the past and against various kinds of negative phenomena, an important role belongs to moral education. The experience of party organizations in

Kiev, Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Vinnitskaya and other oblasts shows the great importance in that respect of well-considered propaganda about the socialist way of life and consolidating and strictly observing its norms and principles.

It is also important to continue persistent work to cultivate in every person conscious labor discipline, deep respect for Soviet laws and the rules of socialist living together, to improve the work of the organs of internal affairs, the Prosecutor's Office and courts in strengthening law and order and socialist legality and of eradicating any infringement of the law.

The objective of all educational work must be that people not only know our policy and principles but follow them; that they struggle for their implementation and be irreconcilable to any breach of moral norms.

An enormous opportunity to improve the education of people to ensure an individual approach is offered by labor collectives in which every person is in sight and which can and should assess in time the person's acts in a comprehensive, exacting and comradely manner. It is necessary to continue to develop among labor collectives, cities and villages the movement aimed at highly productive labor, model public order and high culture.

Comrades, throughout our political educational work it is important to take into account the intensified attacks on the part of our class adversaries on the achievements and values of real socialism and their aspiration to turn the struggle of ideas into a "psychological war." The professional anti-Sovietists shamelessly distort the goals and policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the fraternal socialist countries, not hesitating to use slander, distortion and blatant lies.

All reactionary forces have combined under the black banners of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. And, as ever, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--those sworn enemies of our people and servants of imperialism--are particularly violent in their helpless rage.

For their perfidious purposes, the ideological adversaries of socialism make use of an enormous propaganda apparatus and of constantly growing scientific, economic and cultural links, tourism and personal contacts. In doing that, they count on individual renegades, on those who betrayed their homeland in search of the famous "paradise in the promised land" and on religious extremists and fanatics.

History and the inexorable laws of the class struggle confirm with full conviction: All breeds of renegades and traitors to their people inevitably end up on the other side of the barricades, slide down into the morass of anticommunism, turn into paid hirelings of imperialist special services. They shed crocodile tears for the "destinies of the people" and gabble about "freedoms" and "rights" while in various ways concealing their true intentions and working for tips in line with the principle: Money does not stink. Those were precisely the individuals to whom poet Boris Oleynik referred to as "homeless dogs" who dragged themselves "...after a juicy piece from someone else's plate, having sold the fatherland's homey smoke for currency...." Among all honest people they only arouse contempt. (applause)

The Soviet people gave, give and will give the most resolute rebuff to every ideological subversion. (prolonged applause)

It is essential to continue to unmask subversive propaganda conducted by imperialist, nationalist and Zionist centers abroad, with substantiated evidence to disprove various anticommunist ideas, to improve information among our people, to boost their political vigilance, and form the class positions to assess the exploitive essence of capitalism with its wolfish, inhuman laws and orders. Precisely the class feeling and revolutionary vigilance have always been and remain a reliable shield in the struggle against the ideological adversaries.

At present, when the most reactionary imperialist circles and their Beijing assistants are seeking to foil international detente and to turn the world back to the worst times of the "cold war," it is advisable to show in a fuller and more convincing way the

achievements of real socialism, its authentic democracy and humanity and to explain the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy line pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

It is necessary to continue to develop cultural relations with the broad public abroad, with progressive Ukrainian and other organizations abroad, whose activity helps strengthen peace and mutual understanding among peoples. Unremitting attention must be paid to the sector of party work as important as strengthening friendly relations with party committees of fraternal parties in the socialist countries, to make fuller use of them to exchange experiences in building communism and socialism and in improving the internationalist education of the working people.

Comrades, in the struggle to shape a new man and consolidate communist ideals, the press, television and radio broadcasting are well-tested means. Their role is growing year after year. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee takes constant care to raise the ideological level and effectiveness of the media, to boost their influence on economic, scientific and cultural development, and to strengthen their material-technical basis.

Our newspapers, television and radio now more actively intervene in life, more frequently pick up for discussion important issues of economic and cultural construction, party life, the activities of the soviets and public organizations. The formation of field editorial boards at the most important 5-year projects, voluntary checks into the utilization of reserves, economizing drives, series of television programs socially portraying labor collectives and a number of talks on moral problems have proven effective.

But the fact is that some items, including in the republic-level papers and magazines, some television and radio broadcasts still lack depth of generalization and wide application in the presentation of issues and lack efficiency in highlighting events. One cannot say that they do not touch on the topics, but the trouble is that even good and correct ideas are frequently being presented in dull and conventional language, following the accepted stereotypes, and critical materials frequently happen to be toothless and pretend to deal with--as they say--"insignificant" facts. There are also poorly considered and sometimes even unobjective items. Not all printed organs possess their creative features.

Party organizations should improve leadership in the press, should pay more attention to the creative perfection of journalists, should vigorously support socially important opinions and should further strengthen the material basis of television, radio broadcasting and publishing houses.

The main task of communist journalism, V.I. Lenin taught, is to write present-day history, to write it in a convincing and passionate manner in order to be, to the extent of one's strength, useful to the cause of our party. (applause)

The fullblooded spiritual lives of the people are also to a large extent determined by the participation of the artistic intelligentsia in them, by the ideological positions represented by masters in culture and by the manner in which they interpret and reflect in their works our heroic epoch, the eternal values of socialism and the great revolutionary ideals.

In the period under review, creative unions invigorated their activity. Our writers and art figures firmly stand on the positions of party and people's spirit, of socialist realism, and contribute their weighty part to multinational Soviet culture--our people's common spiritual treasury. (applause)

An authentic artist, like legendary Antaeus, draws his strength primarily from links with his own land, with the lives of the people. And people highly value the noble work of those men of letters, masters of brush, musicians and artists who truthfully portray multiform public life, the glorious deeds of our contemporaries, who stimulate their energies and oppose everything that hampers our progress.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and party organizations carefully watched the situation in creative collectives, constantly kept them informed about the republic's life and affairs, actively supported inquisitiveness and took pains to reveal and nurture

young talents. We invariably proceeded from the idea that an attentive and careful attitude to a talent is in line with our party's Leninist tradition and is an inviolable principle for work among the creative intelligentsia.

And all that produces good results. The influence of creative unions and of their party organizations on shaping a more benevolent, and at the same time exacting, atmosphere in artistic circles has increased, and that has helped raise the entire ideological level of works. Masters in culture take an active part in the republic's public and political life, and their links with labor collectives have strengthened.

Quite a few talented works created in recent years in prose and verse, dramaturgy, music, cinematography, painting and sculpture have won broad renown. A number of them were awarded Lenin, all-union and republic state prizes. A large number of artistic intelligentsia won high national distinctions and honorary titles.

A significant influence on the republic's cultural life and on enriching fraternal cultures was exerted by the day-long and 10-day festivals of literature and art of the RSFSR, Azerbaijan, Moldavia; by art exhibitions and festivals. The days of Ukrainian literature and art, held in Moscow in the framework of the celebration of the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, were a responsible test for masters in art and a striking manifestation of cultural achievements attained by the Ukrainian people under Soviet rule.

While highly evaluating the part contributed by the creative intelligentsia to educating the people, one must not keep silent about the fact that, apart from talented works, sometimes there are also books, pictures and movies that are artistically deficient and that leave the reader, onlooker and listener indifferent. There are also writers and art figures--admittedly not many--who, even if they dare to intervene in life, they do it, as they say, "in slow motion or in careful zigzags." (animation in the hall) Primitivism and sometimes even poor taste elbow themselves--unfortunately, rather frequently--also in stage and concert programs.

In a word, the problem of quality is also in the most direct way related to the activity of the artistic intelligentsia. To create socially significant and truly talented works, it is necessary not only to profoundly know life, but to assess one's own works in an exacting way. The ideological and creative growth of writers, painters, composers, cinematographers and stage artists should also be more influenced by literary and art criticism whose representatives still frequently lag behind the needs of the times. The weak spot of the latter lies in the fact that their professional training is either merely complementary or simply poor.

Further improvements are also essential in the activity of state organs in charge of developing culture, and primarily of the Ministry of Culture and the republic's State Committee for Cinematography.

It is our important task to improve the entire system of the aesthetic education of the working people, to nurture amateur art that is a life-giving source of people's talents and that provides suitable grounds for the development of professional art. That also offers a big field for the activity of trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Under present conditions, when literature and art are also a field of bitter ideological struggle, the Soviet artist has the sacred duty to unmask every breed of our ideological enemies and to consolidate even more actively our lofty ideals, always bearing in mind that the word and artistic image are sharp weapons.

The Soviet Ukraine's culture figures will undoubtedly create ideologically and artistically valuable works worthy of the great accomplishments of our heroic people. (applause)

Comrades, the strength of our Marxist-Leninist ideology lies in the fact that it is, to repeat V. Lenin's dictim, a "scientific ideology." It is an ideology that struggles indeed, that is uncompromised in the struggle against any deviation from revolutionary teaching. Its strength lies in the fact that it carries among the people the truthful party word--both about successes as well as shortcomings and difficulties which we have to overcome.

The party has always regarded and continues to regard ideological work as the supreme duty of every communist and every leader. It is up to party organizations to ensure the most active participation of all party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol workers, of all our cadres in the people's education.

Party organizations and the media are now carrying out extensive work to explain the draft basic guidelines. The accumulated experience should be very useful in the next important political task--the dissemination of the decisions that will be adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the mobilization of the working people to implement them.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and basic party organizations are obligated to constantly improve the forms and methods of ideological work and must help our cadres assume a comprehensive attitude to the matter of communist education. It is highly important to improve their training, to provide them with the art of disseminating the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, theory and our party's policy in a passionate, convincing and clear manner, and to create everywhere an atmosphere of enthusiasm and creativity. That is one of the most important conditions to accomplishing all the tasks set by the party. (applause)

Further Developing Socialist Democracy and Improving Leadership in the Soviets of People's Deputies, Trade Union, Komsomol and Other Public Organizations

Comrades, while implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, the republic's party organizations paid much heed to improving work in the soviets of people's deputies, in trade union, Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people. In doing that we were guided by the Leninist line aimed at comprehensively developing socialist democracy and at engaging increasingly more working people in running state and public affairs.

The elections to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets and to the local soviets of people's deputies, held in the period under review and following the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics, proved to be a great triumph for the principles of socialist democracy. (applause)

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has always regarded and still regards it as its foremost duty to ensure active participation of the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and all mass organizations in accomplishing political, economic and sociocultural tasks, to make them fully exert the rights granted to them and fully bear the obligations laid upon them. For that purpose party organizations increased the responsibilities of communists working in the soviets and public organizations, and took care to make each of them cope with his public duties in an irreproachable manner.

We can note with satisfaction that in recent years the entire multiform activity of the Soviets of the People's Deputies, numbering 525,000 elected people's representatives and millions of aktivs, has been enriched. The activity of permanent commissions and of Soviet Executive Committees has improved and the activity of deputies has increased. The soviets now run economic units under their jurisdiction better, they have tightened control over management organs and over observing soviet legislation, and invigorated their work to abide by the voters' orders.

At the same time, a great deal is still to be done that all soviets and every deputy in their work meet the requirements set by the party. It should be admitted frankly that some workers of soviet organs still lack initiative and persistence in accomplishing the tasks set.

The CPSU Central Committee finds it necessary to further raise the role of the soviets in economic and sociocultural construction and in educational work. They are called upon to increase their attention to comprehensive local economic and social development, to fulfilling the plans for the construction of houses, schools, hospitals, children's and other sociocultural establishments and to make maximal use of all the conditions available to raise the manufacture of consumer goods and improve work in the sphere of services.

Party and Soviet organs must continue to exert efforts to improve the activity of people's control organs whose aktivs exceed 2 million. It is necessary to raise the prestige and to intensify their influence on the state of affairs in the national economy and in the sphere of services.

In accomplishing tasks for economic construction and in the education of people, the role of trade unions with 25 million members--or practically all the republic's working people--has increased. The attention of trade union organizations was focused on further improving the organization of production, on developing socialist competitions, on disseminating advanced experience and on settling various issues concerning improvements in working, living and recreation conditions of the people.

To cope with the responsible new tasks confronting trade unions in the current 5-year period, it is necessary to improve the style of work in their governing bodies, including the republic's and oblast committees and trade union councils. It is no secret that there are still trade union workers poorly acquainted with the state of affairs in labor collectives, who seldom mingle with people--in shops, at construction sites on the night shift, in canteens and dormitories--and who avoid the settlement of specific problems; in a word not burning, but smoldering in work. Obviously, such people have nothing to do with trade union or any other job.

Trade union organizations possess such tested means to influence production, to accomplish social and service tasks and to educate people as workers' meetings, permanent production conferences, collective agreements, workers' control and comradely courts. And it is highly important to make skillful and active use of all those means to accomplish tasks confronting the collective.

Trade unions have at their disposal an extensive network of health resorts, culture houses and palaces, libraries, sports facilities and tourist bases. All that wealth must serve well the interests of improved health and meet various needs of the working people.

Comrades, the Ukrainian Komsomol members number more than 6.5 million. In the struggle to implement the party's plans, the creative forces of our youth, their devotion to the cause of communism, ardent patriotism and deep internationalism are increasingly developing. (applause)

The Komsomol proved itself well at the priority 5-year projects in the most responsible sectors of economic and cultural construction.

The examination of those issues at a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee and the increased attention to the lives of the younger generation on the part of basic party organizations have undoubtedly helped improve leadership in the Komsomol.

The communist education of young people was and is one of our foremost tasks. (applause)

And in such a complex and, I would say, fine issue, it is necessary to resolutely drive away formalism and boredom, to go in step with the spirit of the times, to display creative inquisitiveness, and to take particular care to shape among youths high civic qualities and morality, a creative attitude to labor, study and public activity, to make them share knowledge and participate in fullblooded spiritual life.

The Komsomol committees and DOSAAF organizations deserve every commendation and support for the great work performed by them in the field of military and patriotic education of youth and of their preparation for service in our glorious armed forces vigilantly protecting the peaceful work of the Soviet people and reliably defending the borders of our fatherland and the achievements of socialism. (prolonged applause)

Mass defense work must be further improved and links with communists and Komsomols in the army must be strengthened.

Physical education is a matter of great state importance. The brilliant success scored by Soviet atheltes at the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow reflected the undeniable fact that

physical culture and sports in our country were really massive and were a component part of the party's social program aimed at the harmonious development of personality.

While paying its due to what has been done, one must not overlook the fact that we can and must do a great deal more for the development of physical culture. The republic's Sports Committee and public organizations must take additional steps to improve the physical education of young people, particularly of schoolchildren, pupils of vocational schools and students. More heed should be attached to effectively utilizing our existing sports basis--stadiums, sports halls and swimming pools--and to the development of applied and military sports.

Success in youth education depends on closely coordinated efforts of the family, the school, labor collectives, and of all party, state and public organizations. In that respect, it is particularly important to engage party veterans, war and labor heroes, who are our wonderful tutors. Allow me to express deep gratitude to them for the noble efforts in educating the younger generation. (prolonged applause)

But particular responsibility for this matter, naturally, burdens Komsomol organizations. The Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee must exert more efforts to strengthen first of all basic organizations organizationally and politically, to improve internal Komsomol and educational work and to foster a creative, businesslike style in the activity of Komsomol committees.

It is our high obligation to constantly endeavor and do our best to educate ideologically hardened and convinced builders of communism. (applause)

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee finds it necessary to report, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the principles of collectivity were strictly observed in its activity. In the period under review, 20 Central Committee plenums and 9 republic-level party aktivs meetings were held to discuss problems concerning the work of party organizations in practically all the basic fields specified by the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. Sessions of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat were held systematically, as a rule twice a month.

The Politburo kept in its field of vision key problems concerning organizing to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee decisions, and concerning the republic's political, economic and sociocultural life, organizational party and ideological work, leadership in the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations. The Central Committee Secretariat was in charge of all current affairs and primarily the selection of cadres and the organization of and control over the execution of adopted decisions. When necessary, commissions were formed to study specific questions, to draft proposals or to organize the execution of decisions. Central Committee members and candidate members, scientists and specialists in the national economy were actively engaged in the work of such commissions.

The Central Committee endeavored to support in time useful initiatives and valuable experience. Central Committee members and candidate members were constantly in touch with party organizations and helped them implement adopted decisions.

The Central Committee kept the republic's Communists and public constantly informed about its activity. For that purpose it broadly used the press, information bulletins and aktivs meetings.

It is also to be self-critically admitted that the Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat have still not done their utmost so that the planned measures and tasks are implemented everywhere. In particular, it should be pointed out that some Central Committee departments showed too little initiative in presenting the issues and too little persistence in organizing the execution of decisions and in exerting control.

The analysis of the work carried out in the period under review proves again and again that the invariable conditions for success lie in a creative attitude to the matter, in high exactingness and in personal responsibility of each worker for the matter assigned.

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The 26th CPSU Congress will bring forward responsible new tasks to further consolidate the economic and defense potential of our fatherland, improve the living standards of the people and to struggle for a lasting peace and international security. And there is no doubt that the congress decisions will turn into an urgent program for the inspired creative work of the Soviet Ukraine's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. (prolonged applause)

The accountability and election campaign held in party organizations strikingly and convincingly reflected the close cohesion of the republic's communists and working people around the CPSU Central Committee and confirmed the inviolable unity between the party and the people. (prolonged applause) For Soviet man there is no feeling more lofty than the feeling of unbreakable ties to the party and the awareness of his involvement in implementing party plans. (applause)

Allow me, esteemed comrades, on behalf of the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and personally the Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that the republic's Communists will continue to dedicate all their efforts and energies to implementing our party's Leninist general line. (stormy, prolonged applause)

The Ukrainian Communist Party was, is and will be a reliable support for the CPSU Central Committee in the struggle to further develop our fatherland, for peace on earth, for the happiness of the soviet people. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Long life the Ukrainian Communist Party--a combat detachment of the CPSU! (stormy applause)

Glory to the great Soviet people--the builders of communism! (prolonged applause)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and guiding force of our society! (stormy, prolonged applause)

ADVENTIST 'SLANDERERS' OF STATE SENTENCED

LD241527 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 3

[V. Yaroslavtsev article under the rubric "Religion, Morality, Society": "Through a Slot in a Door"]

[Text] Frunze--A ZIL-130 truck was being driven through the streets of Pyatigorsk. Orekhov, the driver, was watching the road carefully.

"Slow down," Solodovnichenko, the motor transportation establishment mechanic sitting alongside, said suddenly. "Someone has dropped a bundle." They got out of the cabin and waited for a break in the flow of traffic.

The bundle was quite heavy. The driver and mechanic unwrapped the paper, read the title of the brochures inside and looked at each other without speaking.

Back in the cabin they familiarized themselves with the bundle in greater detail and decided to alter their route for the sake of such an unusual find. They went to the nearest militia department.

In the bundle were 34 brochures containing the text of a letter addressed to J. Carter from Vladimir Andreyevich Shelkov, who called himself chairman of the All-Union Church of Loyal and Free Seventh-Day Adventists. The driver and mechanic had an idea who Carter was, who was then the U.S. President, but it was the first time they had heard of Shelkov. And they were not the only ones to be disturbed by the text of the brochures.

The letters to J. Carter contained deliberately false fabrications smearing the Soviet state system. They alleged that the elementary freedoms of speech and religion are lacking in the Soviet Union, and they contained appeals to the U.S. President to come to the defense of the rights of believers and dissidents in the USSR by using economic, political and diplomatic influence to that end.

Who, then, is Shelkov, who slanders the Soviet state system? The find in the street in Pyatigorsk led to Tashkent, where Shelkov and his closest accomplices were discovered and arrested. Their hiding places contained typewriters, tape recorders, gadgets for bookbinding work and many books and brochures denigrating the Soviet system. Criminal proceedings were instituted.

The investigation established that Shelkov comes from a family of Baptists and that he joined the Seventh-Day Adventists in 1922; after that sect split, he went over to the Reformist-Adventists, who flagrantly violate Soviet religious legislation. He has been tried three times for anti-Soviet activities. On being released from places of confinement, he spent more than 10 years as an illegal [na nelegalnom polozhenii]. Underground, he organized the publication of brochures.

Shelkov himself was the author of many compositions. In the brochure "Single Ideal" he goes on about the ideological, mental and physical violence of the "dictatorship of state atheism" over all dissidents and people of different beliefs. Naturally, hostile foreign radio stations did not fail to include the elder's "revelations" in a program beamed to the USSR.

In order to convince U.S. President J. Carter that he had the right to send such a serious missive to a head of state, Shelkov attached to one of the letters a duplicated copy [klishirovannyy] photograph of himself, a brief autobiographical sketch and a list of the compositions which he has authored and co-authored.

The verdict of the Tashkentskaya Oblast Court in the case of Shelkov and his closest accomplices also speaks of the accused's cooperation with so-called dissidents, whose slanderous literature the Reformist-Adventists disseminated widely. The compositions of Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Ginzburg and others predominated in the religious leaders' secret libraries. The bundle found in the Pyatigorsk street made it possible to bring to light a quite ramified network for the distribution of the publications of Shelkov and his accomplices.

Disseminators of illegal printed matter were discovered in Kirgizia too.

Just as in Pyatigorsk, it all started with drivers. Some men arrived in Kara-Balta for breakfast. Despite the early hour they found brochures pushed through door handles and left on windowsills in the canteen, entitled "Open Letters" and published by the unknown "true witness."

The drivers went to the book store and were dumbounded: A brochure was lying on the "new publications" shelf alongside artistic and other literature. What did it mean? They showed the saleswoman, who was flabbergasted.

On leaving the city, one of them noticed a young man eagerly talking to some old man. In full view of the drivers, the fellow thrust a white brochure into the other man's hands and made to move on--but the drivers had understood it all by now. They surrounded the disseminator of illegal literature. They asked the two militiamen who arrived on motorcycles to find out who he was and where he came from.

The person detained turned out to be Anatoliy Lysenko, a member of an Adventist sect. He refused to say where he had obtained the brochures and who supplied him with them. But soon, at Anatoliy's younger brother's apartment, a large quantity of "true witness" printed matter was seized. A criminal case was brought against the Lysenko brothers--Pavel and Anatoliy. The investigation was entrusted to Boris Fedorovich Isakov, investigator at the Leninskiy Rayon prosecutor's office.

It was necessary to study the Adventist literature thoroughly, to delve into the essence of the Reformist-Adventists' complaints against the law and clarify the circumstances associated with the dissemination of the "Open Letters." Interviews with the Lysenkos and their fellow believers were not easy. The investigator came up against mute aggression. The Adventists refused to sign statements. In the morning, young people started coming up to the investigator and looking at him, silently, and fixedly.

Older people came to "relieve" them later, expecting the psychological advantage to be on their side. At the same time complaints were scribbled to all kinds of bodies. What sins was the investigator not "guilty" of!

In "Open Letter No 13," for instance, it was announced that "investigator B.F. Isakov (who was threatening believers with Red terror) is using all kinds of untruths in an attempt to make a case against our fellow believers--the brothers Anatoliy and Pavel Lysenko." There followed a quite absurd statement to the effect that the investigator had sworn on the Criminal Code: "Strike me dead if I don't put them each away for 5 years" (!?).

It must be said that the Adventists had a relatively strange interpretation of Soviet law. To get ahead of my story, I will observe that the court, chaired by N.K. Duyunova, gave the accused P. Lysenko a stricter [boleye loyualnyy] punishment than the prosecution demanded.

Thus even in commentaries on the investigation the Reformist-Adventists released a smokescreen of slander and shamelessly deceived their own fellow believers.

What sort of people are the Lysenkos? They grew up in a big family, the parents were believers and from an early age the eldest children--Anatoliy and Pavel--came up against the problem of what to do about school. The point was that the believers regard Saturday as free from work and study. The chilren listened to their parents.... When they grew up the brothers fully accepted their parents' faith.

It was pointed out that Reformist-Adventists generally take jobs which leave plenty of free time for their proselytizing activities. Anatoliy's last job was as a travelling photographer for the rayon consumer services combine. The work was not too taxing and left him plenty of time for distributing illegal publications. Pavel, by profession a process mechanic in the sugar industry, worked as a floor polisher in the Academy of Sciences.

A panel of experts and a thorough medical examination established that Anatoliy was unfit to plead. Pavel sat alone in the dock. During the trial he denied the charges made against him and rambled on about "state atheism," violence against believers and so on. He made out that the literature taken from him did not contain any slander against the Soviet state or social system. But the expert examination carried out by skilled scientific workers confirmed that the literature was full of malicious and hysterical fabrications about the Soviet state. The accused's demagogic arguments were refuted by the actual texts of the illegal writings.

It is a believer's right not to accept the idea of scientific atheism. But this does not absolve him from respecting Soviet laws. Moreoever, no one has the right to break them and go unpunished. P. Lysenko was sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years, to be served in a general-regime correctional labor colony.

His confederates and coreligionists should draw for themselves instructive conclusions from this tale of unsoliciated book peddlers who made deliberate use of slots in doors.

Lies and slander will always seek devious ways which are clearly at variance both with our society's morals and its laws.

DISSIDENT PSYCHIARIST KORYAGIN ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

LD231551 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Feb 81 p 15

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Psychiatrist Interned"]

[Text] It was learned from dissident sources yesterday that Anatoliy Koryagin, who was "consultant" to the dissident committee studying the abuse of psychiatry, all of whose members are in detention, has been arrested in Moscow.

Koryagin, who is 42 years old was practicing in a neurological hospital in Kharkov (Ukraine). He was arrested shortly after stating that Aleksey Nikitin, who was interned in a psychiatric hospital in Dnepropetrovsk on 6 January, is "sane."

Nikitin, who has led miners' protest movements in the Ukraine, was arrested shortly after informing Western journalists of Ukrainian miners' living conditions.

DEPUTY PREMIERS PRESENT COMPETITION AWARDS

LD241635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 2

[TASS report: "To the Competition Winners"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress a large group of working people, engineers, technicians, scientific research and planning institute and design office personnel--winners of the socialist competition who achieved considerable successes in fulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and socialist pledges--were presented with high state awards in the Kremlin.

The USSR orders and medals were presented by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, Z.N. Nuriyev and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.I. Shibayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU. They warmly congratulated those who had received the awards and wished them good health and new labor successes for the good of the Soviet motherland on behalf of the CPSU Central Commitee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN I.D. SERBIN OBITUARY

LD231043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Obituary of I.D. Serbin]

[Excerpts] Ivan Dmitriyevich Serbin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, died on 15 February 1981 after a serious illness.

I.D. Serbin was born into a worker's family in the city of Krasnodar on 25 February 1910.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.S. Pavlov, K.M. Bogolyubov, B.I. Gostev, N.I. Savinkin, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.S. Frolov, N.A. Petrovichev, A.M. Poplavskiy, A.P. Lushohikov, M.P. Georgadze, V.V. Kozlov, N.M. Luzhin, M.M. Musakhanov, U.U. Umarov and V.N. Sivets

OBITUARY OF SOVIET AVIATION INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD231355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Obituary of V.A. Kazakov]

[Excerpts] Soviet industry has suffered a heavy loss. USSR Minister of the Aviation Industry Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Kazakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, hero of socialist labor, Lenin and USSR state prizewinner and major organizer of the aviation industry, died on 17 February 1981 in his 65th year after a serious illness.

V.A. Kazakov was born on 6 May 1916 into a worker's family in the village of Rogachevo in Moskovskaya Oblast's Bronnitskiy Rayon.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tkkhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K, Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk, I.T. Nivikov, N.V. Martynov, A.K. Antonov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, L.A. Kostandov, V.N. Makeyev, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Talyzin, M.S. Smirtyukov, S.A. Afansyev, V.V. Bakhirev, B.P. Bugayev, M.V. Yegorov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, I.S. Silayev, P.V. Finogenov, A.I. Shokin, M.Z. Shakirov, L.A. Voronin, N.V. Ogarkov, P.S. Kustakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, A.I. Koldunov, A.A. Yepishev, I.F. Dmitriyev, A.S. Systsov, L.A. Borisov, V.F. Promyslov, N.S. Stroyen, V.V. Kozlov, A.V. Bolbot, I.M. Burov, N.A. Dundukov, Yu.A. Zateykin, M.A. Ilin, I.A. Salashchenko, M.P. Simonov, O.K. Antonov, R.A. Belyakov, P.D. Grushin, N.D. Kuznetsov, A.M. Lyulka, G.V. Novozhilov, A.A. Tupolev, A.S. Yakovlev, G.P. Svishchev, S.M. Shlyakhtenko, Ye.A. Fedosov and A.F. Belov

CSA REPORTS JANUARY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD241325 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8 Signed to Press 16 Feb 81 p 4

["Statistical Summary" of USSR Central Statistical Administration data and unattributed commentary: "The USSR's Industry in January 1981"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data for the results of the work of industry in January 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January 1981 increased 3.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and in terms of daily production (January this year had one less working day than January last year) it increased 5.7 percent.

Labor productivity over the same period increased 2.4 percent.

The January plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all ministries and union republics.

For individual ministries, the fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the production and labor productivity growth rates were:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January Plan for Volume of Output	January 1981 as Percentage of January 1980	
		Volume of Production	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	100.8	99
Petroleum Industry	101	103	99.2
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	102	103	102
Gas Industry	101	109	106
Coal Industry	102	103	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	101	103	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	100.5	99.9
Chemical Industry	101	103	102
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	107	104
Power Machine Building	100.5	99.4	95
Heavy and Transportation Machine Building	100.6	107	107
Electrical Equipment Industry	100.8	104	104
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	104	103
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	101	106	105
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	106	107
Automotive Industry	101	102	100.7
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	103	102
Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production	103	107	105
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	104	104	104
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	100.5	100.6
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	104

Construction Materials Industry	102	103	103
Light Industry	102	102	103
Food Industry	103	103	103
Meat and Dairy Industry	105	100.8	100.3
Fish Industry	111	108	108
Procurements	104	106	104
Medical Industry	101	103	102
Main Administration of Microbiological Industry	102	104	103

The figures for the union republics are cited below (including industry of union subordination)

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of January Plan for Volume of Output	January 1981 as Percentage of January 1980 for Volume of Production
RSFSR	102	102
Ukrainian SSR	102	103
Belorussian SSR	103	104
Uzbek SSR	102	108
Kazakh SSR	102	106
Georgian SSR	103	107
Azerbaijan SSR	103	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	102
Moldavian SSR	104	103
Latvian SSR	102	103
Kirgiz SSR	102	104
Tadzhik SSR	103	107
Armenian SSR	104	107
Turkmen SSR	103	105
Estonian SSR	103	102

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of Output	Output Produced in January 1981	January 1981 as Percentage of January 1980
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	125	102
Oil (including gas condensate) --million tons	51.6	102
Gas--billion cubic meters	40.2	108
Coal--million tons	63.3	102
Steel--million tons	13.0	103
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	9.2	103
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	97
Iron ore--million tons	20.6	103
Mineral fertilizers (as 100-percent nutrients)--million tons	2.3	104
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units)--thousand tons	42.5	102
Sulfuric acid--million tons	2.1	102
Caustic soda--thousand tons	245	104
Synthetic resins and plastics--thousand tons	332	108
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	102	98

Motor vehicle tires--millions	5.1	98
AC electric motors--million kilowatts	4.4	100.3
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	159	105
of which those with numerical program control--single items	726	100.3
Forging and press machines--million rubles	47.6	107
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--million rubles	455	106
Computer equipment and spare parts--million rubles	369	109
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.4	99
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	59.4	96
Manufacutring equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	110	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--thousand horsepower	342	135
Mainline electric locomotives--thousand horsepower	311	105
Mainline freightcars--thousands	5.3	103
Motor vehicles--thousands	186	98
of which:		
trucks	65.8	96
passenger cars	113	99
Tractors--thousands	47.7	101
Agricultural machinery--million rubles	217	99.7
Machinery for livestock raising and fodder production--million rubles	168	101
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	7.9	80
Excavators--thousands	3.6	104
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale procurements)--million cubic meters	29	102
Paper--thousand tons	465	103
Cement--million tons	10.6	104
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic cubic meters cast	8.5	100.6
Slate--million standard sheets	643	102
Textiles of all types--million square meters	947	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	138	99.2
Leather footwear--million pairs	63.6	99
Meat (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	827	103
Sausage products (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	247	100.4
Edible fish products including canned fish--million rubles	329	111
Butter (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	50.4	93
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	2.0	102
Margarine--thousand tons	121	106
Vegetable oil (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	253	99.9

Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	4.8	106
Clocks and watches--millions	5.6	103
China, earthenware and majolica--million rubles	64.6	103
Radio receivers--thousands	678	99.8
Television sets--thousands	623	101
of which color sets	189	113
Refrigerators--thousands	502	105
Washing machines--thousands	332	105
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	85.7	93
Furniture--million rubles	512	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of the work of industry in January 1981 have been summed up. This time has been marked by the special range of socialist competition in honor of the 26th congress of Lenin's party. Many labor collectives are reporting the successful fulfillment of their precongress pledges.

As can be seen from the summary published above, the plan for the total volume of industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent in January. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets for this indicator. The national economy received a considerable quantity of above-plan fuel, metal output, mineral fertilizers, machinery and equipment and consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.3 percent compared with January last year while in terms of average daily production (January this year had one working day less than January last year) it increased 5.7 percent.

Labor productivity in industry rose 2.4 percent over the same period. Over three-fourths of the production increase was obtained through raising labor productivity. The labor productivity growth plan was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

The targets for the extraction of gas, oil and gas condensate were fulfilled in the sectors of the fuel and energy complex. For instance, gas extraction rose by 8 percent.

In ferrous metallurgy the plan targets for smelting of cast iron and steel and for production of finished rolled metal and pipes were overfulfilled. Here the average daily production of the main types of output in the metallurgical cycle exceeded the level for January and December of 1980.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries the plan for production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic rubbers, motor vehicle tires, soda ash and caustic soda was fulfilled. However, the plan was underfulfilled as regards certain kinds of products. Less plant-protection chemicals, sulfuric acid, synthetic resins, plastics and chemical fibers were produced than planned. The chief reasons for the shortcomings were laggardness in developing the raw materials base, above-plan downtime of basic technological equipment and inadequate use of existing production capacities.

The majority of machine-building sectors ensured high development rates. The rates relating to production volume stood at 7 percent in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, 7 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and 6 percent in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

The targets for production of turbines, instruments, means of automation, computer equipment, metallurgical equipment, coal stoping and tunneling combines and strippers, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, equipment for food sectors, motor vehicles and tractors, combines (excluding flax-harvesting combines) and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production were overfulfilled. At the same time there is laggardness in the production of a number of types of electrical engineering equipment (Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry), forging and pressing machines (Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry), equipment for light industry (Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances), freightcars (Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building) and agricultural machinery (Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building).

More cement, slate, asbestos-cement pipes and window glass was produced than planned. Against an overall production growth, however, the targets for production of prefabricated ferroconcrete and bricks were underfulfilled, and there was a shortfall against the plan to the tune of 200,000 cubic meters of prefabricated ferroconcrete and 40 million bricks.

The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has still not ensured the steady working of all labor collectives. In January its subordinate associations and enterprises owed the national economy a considerable quantity of timber, chipboard, paper (excluding newsprint and punched tape paper) and cardboard. The target for labor productivity growth is not being fulfilled in the sector.

Production also increased in the most important sectors producing consumer goods: by 2.2 percent in light industry, 3.5 percent in the food and gustatory industry, 0.8 percent in the meat and dairy industry and 7.7 percent in the fish industry. Production of cultural and domestic goods increased 5 percent compared with January 1980.

There was above-plan production of 2.3 million meters of silk fabrics, R7.2 million-worth of knitted goods, many food products, 4,300 television sets, 6,600 refrigerators, 2,100 washing machines and almost R7 million-worth of furniture.

At the same time there was a certain laggardness against the plan in the production of textiles (excluding silk), footwear, clothes for newborn babies, table oilcloth, toilet soap and school exercise books. The Ministries of Light, Food, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industries should examine more carefully the reasons for plan underfulfillment by individual associations and enterprises and take energetic measures to rectify the situation.

It is necessary to formulate and implement measures to further improve the organization of the socialist competition, to enhance its effectiveness and to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1981. It is necessary to organize the study and dissemination of the work experience of collectives of enterprises and organizations which won the all-union socialist competition and to ensure conditions for the successful realization of the tasks set for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

GOSSTROY CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT

LD230949 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 2

(Unattributed interview with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy: "Reserves for Acceleration"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named capital construction among the directions of the country's economic activity deserving the most serious attention in the 5-year plan that has just begun. The sector's tasks are precisely formulated in the draft "Basic Guidelines." It is a question of finding reliable ways of resolving these tasks in the new 5-year plan, beginning with the 1981 plan.

It is about the ways of improving capital construction that the USSR Gosstroy has outlined and is outlining that we would like you to tell us, Ignatiy Trofimovich.

[Answer] The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally pay constant close attention to capital construction in our country. And that is no accident. After all, each year more than one-fifth of national income is channeled into the sector.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" sets as the sector's main tasks those of improving capital construction efficiency, further stepping up the country's production potential and developing the nonproduction sphere on a new technical basis. It is on these issues that the USSR Gosstroy will concentrate in its activity.

During the current 5-year plan the approach toward resolving many questions of utilizing the achievements of science, technology and leading experience in construction will be radically changed so as to ensure that all that is new is embodied in the norms and designs and is widely used on construction sites. The USSR Gosstroy will switch research, planning and design and production organizations on a large scale to using the targeted program method to plan work to develop and introduce new equipment. A large part of the sector's scientific and technical potential will be channeled into resolving the most important statewide, territorial and sectorial tasks of the construction complex. We expect a tangible return on this work: In 1985, as compared with 1980, the fulfillment of the comprehensive targeted program and the most important scientific and technical programs will make it possible to save more than 1 million tons of metal and to release (notionally) almost 380,000 people in construction. Construction quality will be improved while construction times are reduced. The annual saving from the volume of new equipment introduced in 1985 will be 50-100 percent better than the similar indicator for the last 5-year period.

The plan for assimilating and introducing new equipment must be organically coordinated with the plan indicators of construction and installation organization and construction industry enterprises. The full utilization must be ensured of the considerable reserves making it possible to implement new design and structural solutions. Those reserves do exist. Thus, the existing capacities in the country for the production of prefabricated ferroconcrete and metal structures are considerably underutilized. Construction ministries are still making a poor job of ensuring increased production and utilization of efficient structures and parts. In recent years there has been practically no increase in the proportion of structures made from prestressed ferroconcrete and high-strength concretes.

In all this work it is very important to increase the responsibility of ministries, departments, research and planning institutes, construction organizations and industrial enterprises.

Another component in capital construction efficiency is the further improvement of design estimate work and the improvement of the quality, technical standard and economy of the enterprises and facilities that are being designed. The results of the expert survey of plans and technical and economic documents [obosnovaniya] carried out by the USSR Gosstroy show that many of them fail to make use of the latest achievements of science and technology in the sphere of production techniques, space layout and design solutions for buildings and structures. Due attention is not always paid to the economical use of manpower, material and natural resources, increasing the level of industrialization and mechanization and improving construction organization.

On the basis of a careful analysis of the situation with regard to design work, the USSR Gosstroy, with the participation of the USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments, has formulated proposals envisaging a package of measures to further improve design estimate work and improve design quality. The practical implementation of these measures will be an important direction of the work of the USSR Gosstroy, ministries and departments in the coming 5 years. Close attention will continue to be paid to the unitization of buildings and installations, the extensive introduction of standard designs, assemblies and structures, the development of the planning and construction of production enterprises as part of industrial centers [promuzly] and the closer coordination of housing construction with the resolution of the tasks of starting up commissioned capacities. A substantial saving [effekt] in capital construction must be obtained by improving construction organization and techniques and making extensive use of advanced experience and the center [uzlovoy] method of planning, preparing, organizing and managing construction. The USSR Gosstroy, in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments, is currently carrying out a great deal of work in this direction.

And, of course, capital construction efficiency will depend to a considerable extent on how the measures to improve the economic machinery envisaged by the July (1979) CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution are implemented in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Question] What is the USSR Gosstroy's assessment of the preparatory work carried out by contracting ministries for the switch to planning in terms of finished construction output?

[Answer] The planning and assessment of contract organizations' work in terms of commodity construction output is a considerable step forward. The sector has already accumulated definite experience of planning and settlements on the basis of this indicator. The organizations where this was carried out by way of an experiment made a better job of fulfilling the targets for commissioning enterprise and projects, reduced average construction times, decreased the number of projects under construction simultaneously, and lowered the amount of uncompleted construction.

For 1981 ministries and departments have been set more than R67 billion of commodity construction output, and this amount must be completely fulfilled. Clients and contractors must once again carefully examine the design estimate documents for projects scheduled for commissioning in 1981 and 1982 in the light of this amount, single out the complexes for commissioning in the documents, and also specify in the capital investment plans for the current year the amount of commodity construction output. It is very important for the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and ministries and departments to take additional measures to eliminate imbalances in the work plans for equipment deliveries and the allocation of material and technical resources for those construction projects where such imbalances still exist.

[Question] Ignatiy Trofimovich, answering SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's questions at the beginning of the last 5-year plan, you spoke of measures to increase the reliability of estimates and expedite the preparation of design estimate documents. How do these matters stand today?

[Answer] I must say that the measures taken during the 10th 5-Year Plan by the USSR Gosstroy, ministries and departments to increase the reliability of estimates and expedite planning times have produced definite positive results. The number of plans resubmitted for approval has decreased markedly: 448 in 4 years of the last 5-year plan, as against 849 in the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. And the plans that have continued to be resubmitted have mostly been those prepared before the introduction of the instruction on elaborating plans and estimates for industrial construction. Of the total of R7.3 billion--which is the amount of the increase in estimated construction costs--almost 60 percent is accounted for by increased outlay producing a positive effect in the national economy as a result of purposeful state policy in the economic, social, technical and other spheres. The remainder of the amount was the consequence of increases in equipment prices, the exceeding of normative construction times, the dissipation of resources among numerous projects by ministries and departments and errors and miscalculations by planning and research organizations.

The procedure established by the USSR Gosstroy for elaborating plans and estimates has made it possible to reduce design times by about 12 months and to bring forward by a corresponding amount the start of the construction of new projects. This has been achieved through the simultaneous single-stage preparation of the technical working [tekhno-rabochiy] plan and the working drawings.

However, it cannot be said that everything possible has been done in this direction. There are still cases where the technological and design solutions of planned enterprises and facilities are not thought through deeply enough. The demands that will be made on enterprises under construction in the future are not always fully taken into account, and other flaws are encountered.

As I have already said, the USSR Gosstroy has prepared proposals to further improve design estimate work. They will be implemented as of 1981. The switch to new estimate norms and prices in construction, which will be implemented as of 1 January 1984, will have a positive impact on improving the reliability of estimates.

[Question] "During the eighties the switching of the economy onto the road of intensive development must be completed and labor productivity and quality must be sharply improved" --that is the task Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has set all sectors of the national economy. What can be said about this with regard to capital construction? What ways do you see of solving this very complex and important problem?

[Answer] As is well known from the draft "Basic Guidelines," labor productivity in construction is to increase 15-17 percent. That target is lower than in the last 5-year plan. However, it should be remembered that each percentage point increase in labor productivity now counts for considerably more. While 20 years ago a one-percent rise in labor productivity provided a R311-million increase in the volume of construction and installation work, it now represents a volume of work worth R703 million.

The main source of increased labor productivity in the 11th 5-Year Plan will be greater industrialization and prefabrication of construction structures and components. By means of this factor the labor of approximately 400,000 people will be saved in the course of the plan period and output will be increased by 5-6 percent.

Reducing manual labor is a major reserve in the sector. At present a large number of construction workers are engaged in manual labor and more than 70 percent of plastering, painting, carpentry and joinery is done manually. In this context it is very important to ensure the prompt implementation of the measures adopted by the government to expand the production and improve the quality of mechanized and hand-operated tools and machinery for finishing work and other small-scale mechanized equipment.

We attach great importance to further disseminating such progressive forms of labor organization as the team contract, the Orel system of continuous construction planning, the Rostov workers' "build and commission ahead of schedules" initiative and others.

Ministries and departments, as well as construction organizations, must pay particular attention to creating stable workers' collectives and improving working conditions on construction sites.

[Question] A word or two about modernization. The fact that in most cases it is more efficient than new building does not have to be demonstrated. But the time it takes to modernize enterprises runs into years. Yet in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan contracting organizations' work will still be assessed in terms of the commissioning of installations, and once again it will not pay construction workers to modernize enterprises.

[Answer] That is not quite the case. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism lays down the necessary conditions for ensuring that both contractors and customers have an interest in modernizing enterprises. In particular, association leaders have been empowered to confirm in accordance with capital investment limits itemized lists for technical reequipping regardless of the total estimated cost of the work, and also to apply to technical reequipping and modernization work the corrective sector coefficients for current estimated overhead norms. A bonus system for the technical reequipping of existing enterprises has been introduced for construction and planning organizations and customer enterprises.

Thus the economic interest of enterprises and organizations in engaging in large-scale technical reequipping and modernization work is sufficiently guaranteed. Ministries and departments must now channel capital investment first and foremost into modernization and technical reequipping and actively apply themselves to the task of carrying out such work, as the most effective way of ensuring the sectors' technical improvement.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD230831 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7 Signed to Press 9 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Development of Foreign Economic Ties"]

[Text] The Communist Party is consistently pursuing a policy of developing and deepening the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties. Their expansion is determined by the CPSU's internationalist policy aimed at increasing the socialist community countries' strength and cohesion, developing the world socialist system and consolidating friendship and cooperation among peoples in the interests of peace and social progress. Foreign economic ties make it possible to mobilize additional potential for successfully solving economic tasks, saving time, increasing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing the people's well-being.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan cooperation between our country and the fraternal socialist countries became more diverse. The implementation of the long-term program for the CEMA member countries' socialist economic integration continued. Economic ties expanded with the developing and capitalist countries.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" put forward the task of ensuring further development of foreign trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

The proposition on the need to make more extensive use of scope for foreign economic ties in order to increase the efficiency of social production is of fundamental importance. It puts forward the task of doing everything possible to develop mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with the socialist countries and of actively participating in further deepening the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration. The proposition in the draft "Basic Guidelines" clearly defines the policy of seeking out further opportunities for developing cooperation in order to make rational use of the CEMA countries' resources to jointly resolve common problems in the interests of developing their economies.

The CEMA countries have begun the new decade relying on considerably increased production, scientific and technical potential. Their total national income for 1971-80, according to provisional figures, increased by 66 percent and their industrial production by 84 percent. Social labor productivity increased by almost 50 percent. These indicators are approximately twice as high as in the developed capitalist countries. Mutual foreign trade increased from 33.5 billion transfer rubles in 1970 to 119 billion in 1980.

The targets achieved in socioeconomic development make it possible to solve new and more crucial tasks in the political, social and economic spheres. Economic cooperation among the CEMA countries is becoming more diverse and comprehensive and is having a greater effect on solving the main tasks of socialist and communist building. The fraternal countries are solving these tasks by doing everything possible to mobilize their national potential and increasingly by participating in the process of socialist economic integration. The foreign economic factor's role is thus increasing.

The long-term targeted programs of cooperation among the CEMA countries are aimed at solving the most important problems involved in developing the power, fuel and raw materials, machine building and transportation industries, agriculture and the production of consumer goods, concretizing and developing the comprehensive program. The long-term targeted programs determine the strategy of coordinated cooperation in the period up to 1990 in solving the fundamental problems of socioeconomic development. The series of practical measures outlined in them provides the CEMA counries with reliable guidelines for the joint solution of paramount national economic tasks in the next 10 years. The draft "Basic Guidelines" envisage these programs' consistent implementation.

Joint integration construction projects have become an important sphere of cooperation among the CEMA countries. On the basis of the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures such major installations as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Ust-Ilim pulp plant, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos plant and ferroalloy plants were constructed in the course of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The total cost of the installations commissioned comes to more than R7 billion. These installations enable the countries to produce a further 15.5 billion cubic meters of gas, 5.5 million tons of ferriferous raw materials, 117,000 tons of asbestos, 205,000 tons of wood pulp, 210,000 tons of ferroalloys and 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, in proportion to the extent of their participation in the integration construction projects.

The scale of integration construction is to increase still further in the current 5-year plan. A start has already been made in implementing an ambitious program in the nuclear energy sphere. Joint construction of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts will start in the eighties. The implementation of such a large-scale task has made it necessary to create a solid technical foundation. A big agreement has been concluded on the production of machinery and equipment for future nuclear power stations. Several countries are engaged in production sharing, and more specialized facilities are being created. The Soviet Atommash and the Czechoslovak Skoda enterprise will become the largest producers of nuclear power equipment.

Attention is now being focused on preparing programs of scientific and technical cooperation on the most important problems, especially those incorporated in the CEMA member countries; coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures in 1981-85. The countries have agreed that each of these programs is to be a series of operations whose completion deadlines are linked with an efficient division of labor among the partners and which indicate who performs each operation and the particpating countries' projected outlay, if joint financing of the work has been agreed. It was decided that the cooperation program will be regarded as implemented when the results of the work have been introduced into production. Such programs will become a joint planning document regarding cooperation governing its end result. This could be the creation and introduction into production of new machinery, equipment, instruments, materials and technological processes (indicating the technical parameters agreed by the countries concerned in line with the best foreign counterparts) and the elaboration of preliminary proposals regarding cooperation on introducing them into industry.

The draft "Basic Guidelines" point out the need to consistently develop specialization and production sharing among the CEMA countries. In his greetings message to the CEMA 33d session participants L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the main task now is to develop the long-term programs into a system of specific agreements and to make the next two 5-year plans a period of intensive production, scientific and technical collaboration.

Specialization and collaboration are now the highway to mastering the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to increasing production efficiency and work quality in order to ensure a constant rise in the people's well-being. Much has already been done in this regard. Reciprocal deliveries on the basis of contractual specialization among the CEMA countries increased from R330 million in 1970 to R25 billion in 1980. More than 120 multilateral and more than 660 bilateral production specialization and sharing agreements are currently being implemented. The volume of exports of specialized machine building production in the CEMA member countries' reciprocal deliveries is increasing twice as fast as total machinery and equipment exports. Specialized production's share of total exports is increasing: 35 percent in 1979 compared with 24 percent in 1975.

The center of gravity in the implementation of long-term production specialization and sharing programs is shifting to the sector level. The role of agreements on specific products between ministries, associations and enterprises is increasing. These agreements must include an interrelated complex of questions--from scientific research and planning work to the introduction into production and provision of high-quality goods.

The elaboration and implementation of a coordinated technical policy and the expansion of production specialization in the manufacture of units and parts, which provides further scope for concentrating the production of modern progressive machine products and systems, is important. The collective elaboration and introduction into production of resource-saving processes reducing the energy, materials and labor intensiveness of production and increasing the capital-output ratio is starting to play a big role.

Proposals are currently being elaborated concerning the development through the joint efforts of the CEMA countries' concerned of seven priority directions of cooperation in the machine building sphere. On the basis of specialization and collaboration it is envisaged organizing the elaboration and large-scale production of promising new machinery complexes and products to ensure technical progress and a high level of efficiency in a number of important links in the national economy.

The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages developing on a long-term equal basis mutually advantageous commodity exchange and all-round economic, scientific, technical and other ties with the developing countries. In 1979 our country traded with 86 developing countries. Of these 73 were governed by intergovernmental trade or economic treaties and agreements.

An important part in developing these countries; national economies is played by deliveries from the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment, especially for such sectors as machine building, metallurgy, power engineering and the extraction industry. Economic and technical assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises, power, agricultural and other installations, which will continue in the 11th 5-Year Plan, is helping to strengthen the developing countries' economic and political independence.

In expanding foreign economic ties with the developed capitalist countries the Soviet Union proceeds from the principles of the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the need to consolidate the relaxation of international tension and builds these ties on a foundation of equality and mutual advantageousness. The draft "Basic Guidelines" put forward the task of maintaining stable and mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with developed capitalist countries which show an interest in cooperating with the Soviet Union. The implementation of existing agreements will continue and new agreements will be concluded regarding the implementation of large-scale projects in the fuel, metallurgical and chemical industries and in other sectors of the national economy.

Ministries, departments, associations and enterprises have an important part to play in increasing the effectiveness of foreign economic ties. It is planned to increase their responsibility for the fulfillment of pledges in the sphere of foreign economic relations. Particular attention must be paid to improving direct ties between sector ministries, production associations, enterprises and organizations in the USSR and the CEMA countries. At present around 1,300 production collectives in the Soviet Union maintain permanent ties with approximately 1,500 enterprises in the fraternal socialist countries. Exchanges of production organizations' progressive experience and socialist competition takes place within the framework of these contacts.

Ministries, associations and enterprises face large tasks concerning the improvement and buildup of the country's export potential. It is imperative to improve the structure of exports by increasing the production and deliveries of products satisfying the foreign market's requirements and to constantly increase their technical standards and improve their quality.

The expansion and deepening of the USSR's foreign economic ties and the CEMA countries' participation in joint economic activity are important factors in strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and in the consistent implementation of the policy of peace and international detente.

LATVIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE ABUSES

LD230857 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by R.G. Salputra, Latvian SSR first deputy minister of trade, under the rubric "A Leader Comments on Letters": "Call Guilty Parties Strictly to Account"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The editors' mailbag contains letters whose authors cite instances of various violations of the trading regulations governing consumer goods and are indignant at the fact that, in their opinion, departmental control workers sometimes look through their fingers at this and do not call the guilty parties strictly to account.

R.G. Salputra, Latvian SSR first deputy minister of trade, comments on the letters at the request of a SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA correspondent.

Such letters are also sent to us at the ministry, Rudolf Gustavovich said. The authors are rightly indignant at violations of the trading regulations. We do not disregard these letters but analyze them, study the reasons for customers' complaints and, of course, take tough measures with regard to the guilty parties. Not a single report goes unexamined. Letters, verbal complaints and suggestions from customers help us to eliminate shortcomings promptly and to expose weak links.

Everyone is well aware that the network of stores and public catering enterprises is expanding in the republic yearly and that progressive forms of trading in foodstuffs and industrial commodities are being introduced widely. There is a growing number of stores selling culinary products and of order desks at enterprises, construction sites and educational institutions.

The Trade Ministry system now employs approximately 60,000 people, and almost as many work in stores, canteens, restaurants and cafes of the Latvian Potrebsoyuz and other trading organizations. They include a large detachment of shock workers of communist labor, many people who have been awarded orders and medals and tens of thousands of conscientious, skilled workers. Through their endeavors the commodity turnover plans are successfully being realized, and an improvement in the standard of service is being ensured.

However, one also encounters in our thousands-strong collective light-fingered or indifferent and slothful people who harm the cause and impede the uninterrupted supply to the population of certain types of commodities, as well as preventing the supply of an adequate range of commodities.

Practically the entire population enjoys the services of trade and public catering, our work can be seen by everyone, and everyone is interested in improving it. This is why customers react so keenly to every instance of abuses, errors and mistakes--they write letters and telephone trade control organs and newspaper editorial offices. This is quite natural and in order. But I must point out that the conclusions and generalizations that are drawn in the letters on the basis of individual facts are sometimes not quite correct.

It is impossible to agree, for example, with the authors of some letters, who believe that condescending attitude is taken to violators of the trading regulations. Obviously, I should go into greater detail on this and make things a good deal clearer.

In addition to constant control to ensure trade in an adequate range of commodities, we devote great attention to trade in commodities in increased demand. An order was issued in the ministry back in 1973 on stepping up the struggle against violations of the trading regulations governing sales of commodities in increased demand. It was established, in particular, that such commodities must be sold not in all but only in certain stores on the day they arrive from the base, and strictly in the presence of the manager or his deputy. This procedure makes control easier and prevents various abuses. To this same end it was planned to organize extramural trade in commodities in increased demand at enterprises and on construction sites.

The state inspectorate for trade and commodity quality and the departmental control of trading organizations run regular checks on observance of the trading regulations. Last year the state inspectorate ran more than 1,500 checks in Riga alone. The materials of mass checks are discussed, as a rule, at sessions of the ministry Collegium.

The letterwriters might ask this question: What are the results of these checks, what shortcomings have been revealed, and have the guilty parties been punished?

So as not to make unsubstantiated statements, I will tell you abut a recent mass check. In January of this year state inspectorate employees spent 3 days with people's control groups of trading organizations checking approximately 100 stores of the food trade organization of Riga's Leninskiy Rayon and of the first Riga city industrial commodities trade organization. Many violations were brought to light. Of course, this is distressing, but at the same it attests to the thoroughness and profoundness of the check.

Certain stores lacked an adequate range of commodities, even such as matches, flour, baby food, women's nylon [kapronovyy] stockings, handkerchiefs and so forth. A number of foodstuffs and industrial commodities in increased demand were not displayed for sale. Instances of overcharging, giving the wrong weight, upping prices and selling goods after the sell-by date and rudeness on the part of sales staff were brought to light.

The materials resulting from the check were sent to the leaders of trading organizations, the Riga Gorispolkom local trade organizations administration and the prosecutor's office and were discussed in all collectives. Strict punishment was meted out to the guilty parties, and several store managers were dismissed. I will add that the local trade organizations administration countermanded the order on the Leninskiy Rayon food trade organization because of a liberal attitude to violators of the trading regulations and demanded that stricter measures be taken against guilty parties. The leaders of that trading organization were reprimanded for showing condescension.

Having examined the materials resulting from the check, the ministry Collegium in turn made a principled assessment of the activities of the leaders of the Leninskiy Rayon food trade organization and the first city industrial commodities trade organization, regarding their work as unsatisfactory. A Collegium resolution obliges the chiefs of gorispolkom trade administrations to ensure uninterrupted trading in an adequate range of commodities. The resolution emphasizes that every instance of commodities in increased demand not being displayed for sale should be viewed as a most flagrant violation of the regulations, and the guilty parties must be punished most severely.

These are some results of just one mass check. I believe that this answers the questions put in the letters. Violators of the trading regulations are called strictly to account, and they will be shown no indulgence. Administrative proceedings are instituted not only against those directly to blame but also against the leaders of trading organizations. Materials on malicious violations are passed to the investigatory organs.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress sets trade workers great tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the period through 1990. To resolve them, we must continue to improve the organization of trade, improve the selection and placing of cadre, enhance the effectiveness of educational work and, through strict exactingness and constant control and with the assistance of the public and of law-enforcement organs, ensure the strict fulfillment of the normative acts governing the work of trade enterprises and aimed at ruling out violations of the trading regulations.

TRADE UNIONS' ECONOMIC CONTROL DUTIES VIEWED

LD230935 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by M. Lagir, chairman of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee, and N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian Republican Trade Union Council: "We Operate in Unison; On the Experience of the Joint Work of the Belorussian Trade Unions and People's Control Organs"]

[Summary] "The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress emphasizes the need to intensify control over the results of economic management in various components of the economy and to enhance the role of the people's control organs in ensuring state discipline and observance of the regime of thrift.

It also stressed the further enhancement of the trade unions' role as a school of economic management, a school of control, a school of communism. The trade unions' rights and duties in resolving diverse economic, social and educational tasks and in displaying concern for improving the working people's working, daily routine and leisure conditions should be combined even more profoundly with the need for the practical implementation of the public control functions with which trade unions are invested.

"This precept was enshrined in the recently adopted law on people's control in the USSR, Article 10 of which, reflecting the practice which has actually taken shape, reads: 'The trade union organizations....take part in the activity of the people's control organs both through their representatives in these organs and by means of joint actions with them in implementing control."

"How is the collaboration between the trade unions and the people's control organs implemented in practice? What are the forms and methods of its work?

"In resolving the same tasks, they cooperate on the basis of a clear-cut organizational structure. Representatives of the trade union councils and committees are members of corresponding people's control committees. To pool efforts of organizations invested with the right of extradepartmental control and to increase its effectiveness and prevent publication and parallel efforts in their work, the republic's government has created the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers commission for coordinating all control activity. Councils for coordinating the work of the control organs have also been created in Minskaya and Vitebskaya Oblasts.

"This organizational structure makes it possible to plan work jointly, to select the most urgent problems and to impart a comprehensive nature to inspections, raids, checks, surveys and other joint measures."

An example is the survey of the use of working time in the republic's national economy organized last year by the Belorussian Trade Union Council, the Belorussian People's Control Committee, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Labor, the republic Central Statistical Administration and the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee. In particular an investigation at the Vitebsk Khimplast Production Association revealed various shortcomings.

"After the investigation an order from the association's general director was published outlining measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the people's control workers and trade union committee members."

The result has been that losses of working time have been reduced at the association and in the republic as a whole.

"The trade unions and the people's control organs pay great attention to the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises. Unfortunately there are still unconscientious workers in these sectors of the national economy. There are many complaints of customers' being cheated or given short measure, of prices being increased and of artificial shortages of commodities being created.

"During a mass check on price observance at trade and public catering enterprises held last year, many people fond of profiting at other people's expense and many leaders who had connived in violating trading rules and squandering market stocks were brought to book. For instance, N. Mikhasev, director of the Gomel Food Retail Association, and M. Shantilenko, chief of the Grodnenskiy Oblispolkom public catering administration, were dismissed. The documents from the checks were handed over to the prosecutor's office organs which in a number of cases instituted criminal proceedings. N. Zakharyenok, chief of the Belorussian Ministry of Trade Control and Auditing Commission, who was unable to establish strict departmental control over the observance of rules and norms of Soviet trading, was also severely punished."

The close coordination between the trade union and people's control organs makes it possible to react promptly to problems which arise, for instance the complaints leveled against the Brestskaya Oblast consumer services enterprises, 22 percent of which were running at a loss, many failing to make use of production capacities.

"The most serious attention of the republic's minister of consumer services for the population, A. Grib, was drawn to these shortcomings, and the leaders of the oblast consumer services administration were brought to book while A. Sukach, director of the Kamenents consumer services combine, had his pay stopped.

"The range of problems in which the trade unions and people's control organs jointly engage is becoming increasingly broad and diverse. Special attention is now paid to the social aspect of the labor collectives' life. These are problems of work safety, of improving working conditions, of increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality and of constructing and allocating housing. Social problems are as a rule examined in close connection with the state of affairs at the production facility. For instance, the Minskaya Oblast People's Control Committee and the oblast Trade Unions Council Presidium examined materials of a joint check on the Borisov Borisovdrev Production Association's fulfillment of the comprehensive economic and social development plan. It was established that the plan had been compiled only formally, that the production indicators were being fulfilled unsatisfactorily and that work was being performed badly on the retooling of the main and auxiliary production facility and the mechanization of loading and unloading operations. All this has had an adverse effect on the implementation of social measures. In 1979 deductions into the economic incentive fund fell by 20 percent, while appropriations for improving working conditions and safety technique dropped three times compared with 1975. Virtually no housing was constructed for the working people. L. Kravtsov, the association's general director, and A. Babitskiy, chairman of the trade union committee, were reprimanded at a joint session of the oblast People's Control Committee and the oblast Trade Union Council Presidium.

"Of course, there are still many shortcomings in organizing the joint work of control members and trade union activists. Not all joint measures produce the desired result and the omissions revealed in the work of economic leaders are sometimes eliminated only slowly. There is no proper coordination in organizing checks on questions of introducing into production the achievements of scientific and technical progress and leading experience.

In this connection the Belorussian Trade Union Council Secretariat adopted the resolution "On the intensification of collaboration between the republic's trade union organs and orgnizations and the people's control organs" in which it ordered trade union councils and committees and factory, plant and local committees to increase the effectiveness of measures carried out jointly with the people's control organs and defined the range of most urgent questions.

"The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress is now ending in the republic's labor collectives. Attention has been focused on revealing hidden economic reserves and putting them into operation. The trade unions and an enormous army of people's control workers are taking an active part in this important work."

CPSU LEADERSHIP ROLE IN ARMED FORCES VIEWED

LD230959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof Maj Gen Avn V. Khalipov under the rubric "Party-People-Society": "Chief Source of the Armed Forces' Might"]

[Excerpts] Time is bringing us nearer to a great, very important historic event in the life of the party and the whole people--the 26th CPSU Congress. It will start its work 23 February--the day the Soviet people honor the USSR Armed Forces. This fills the hearts of servicemen with special pride. They are discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the upcoming party congress with great political enthusiasm and warmly approve it. The successful fulfillment of the party's plans will ensure the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

Expressing the people's will, the CPSU shows indefatigable concern for the reliable defense of socialism's gains. And this is natural: The great cause of building a new society and the tasks of defending the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor are in organic unity. They, these tasks, can be resolved successfully only under the Communist Party's leadership.

After the Great Patriotic War our party, guided by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and taking the developing international situation into account, clearly defined the main directions of Soviet military building.

After the end of the war, as is known, aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States, not only did not cut back the production of weapons and combat hardware but, on the contrary, mounted a frantic arms race, gambled on nuclear weapons and subordinated scientific and technical progress to preparations for a new world war. In 1949 imperialist states created the aggressive NATO military bloc. Imperialism openly adopted a policy of militarization, and its aggressiveness grew.

Under those conditions the Communist Party andthe Soviet people were forced to enhance the country's defense capability, strengthen the armed forces and develop and improve them on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Within a very short time the army and navy received powerful nuclear weapons, various kinds of missiles, automatic missile flight control systems, supersonic jet aircraft and nuclear-powered submarines. The Strategic Rocket Forces were created. The combat potential of the Ground Forces, Air Defense Forces, Air Force and Navy increased.

At the modern stage, when a developed socialist society has been built in our country and the armed forces have become an organ of the socialist state of the whole people and an inalienable part of a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--the party's leadership role in the armed forces has increased still further. This is an objective and natural process characteristic not only of the development of the state's military organization but also of the development of our society as a whole.

What, specifically, has determined the increase in the CPSU's leadership role in the armed forces?

First, the fact that the international situation remains complex. The realities of the modern world--the strengthening of socialism's positions, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole--frighten the imperialists. They are seeking at all costs to slow down the objective process of the world's renewal and, to this end, are continuing to build up their military strength. The facts indicate that the nature of imperialism remains as before--aggressive. The danger of a new world war breaking out stems from imperialism. This danger imposes on the party, as our country's leading political force, very great responsibility for the correct evaluation of the military-political and strategic situation and the adoption of timely measures to curb the imperialist aggressors.

Second, the increase in the CPSU's leadership role in the armed forces has been conditioned by the growing complexity of military matters and by the special features of the state's modern military organization. With their present structure, technical equipment, ramified control system and extremely labor-intensive and differentiated personnel training, our army and navy are a multifaceted and very complex social organism. It is possible to lead it successfully and channel the efforts of many military collectives toward a single goal--high combat readiness--only on the basis of unified party policy, with the elaborated strategic course corresponding strictly to the demands of Marxist-Leninist science.

Third, the increase in the CPSU's role in leadership of the armed forces has been conditioned by the continuing scientific and technical revolution. Only a correct military-technical policy founded on Marxist-Leninist foresight can ensure that the country's defense is maintained at the level necessary to defeat any aggressor.

Fourth, the increase in the CPSU's role in leadership of the armed forces is determined by the need to further improve ideological work in the army and navy and to strengthen their educational role in society.

The USSR Armed Forces are part of our people, living one life with them. Military service here is not only a school of combat skill but also a school of ideological and physical training, of discipline and organization. Our Soviet Army and Navy in point of fact play the role of a kind of nationwide university, from which practically all young men graduate. Of course, this has been possible only under the conditions of a socialist society. Only an army fused with the people, living their life and loved by the people can be a school of education. The party sets the task of enhancing the educational role of the USSR Armed Forces in our socialist society, and this task is being resolved successfully.

Finally, the increase in the CPSU's leadership role has been conditioned by the broadening and deepening of the international tasks and responsibilities of the Soviet Army and Navy and by the need to ensure close cooperation and unity of action among the fraternal socialist countries and their armies in the defense of socialist gains.

Of course, in exercising its leadership of the army and navy the party does not take the place of state control of them, as bourgeois ideologues endeavor to portray the matter. The increase in the CPSU's role in the armed forces manifests itself, above all, in the broadening of its political activities relating to leadership of the country's defense and in the constant development and improvement of the party's military policy.It also manifests itself in the increasingly energetic activities of political organs and of unit and ship party organizations channeled by the CPSU Central Committee through the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and in the reinforcement of party influence on all aspects of army and navy life.

The Communist Party's activity in leadership of the armed forces is very multifaceted. It embraces, above all, the resolution of urgent problems of military theory and practice and of the development and improvement of the armed forces under conditions of mature socialism on the basis of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army.

The party and its Central Committee have elaborated a profoundly scientific, clear strategic concept of ensuring the country's defense capability. This concept, constituting the basis of Soviet doctrine, has a strictly defensive thrust. It embodies the unity of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and its readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

The CPSU program, the decisions of party congresses and of Central Committee plenums and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party figures reveal in depth the sources of the present military danger and define ways and means to ensure the country's reliable defense on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the improvement of the armed forces and the forms and methods of training and educating their personnel. Guided by party documents, our military scientists are making their contribution to the elaboration of these and other problems.

The party, further, devotes proper attention to improving technical equipment, improving the organizational structure of troops and naval forces and developing methods of controlling them. As envisaged by the 25th CPSU Congress, our armed forces now have at their disposal all the necessary facilities to fulfill their responsible task--to guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and be the bulwark of world peace. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the festivities in Alma-Ata: "Our valiant armed forces have at their disposal all they need to rebuff any aggressor."

The Strategic Rocket Forces are the foundation of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and the chief means of decisively routing an aggressor, if he tries to unleash a war against the USSR. The Ground Forces, which are equipped with complex combat hardware and first-class weapons, possess tremendous striking force and firepower. Highly efficient antiaircraft missile complexes, supersonic interceptor fighters, modern radar stations, automated control systems and means of communication are in the arsenal of the Air Defense Forces. Profound qualitative transformations are characteristic of the air force: Many types of our aircraft are unequaled in the world in terms of flight altitude, speed and range. The navy has become ocean-going, missile-carrying and capable of resolving strategic tasks.

The training, education and placing of officer cadres and the strengthening of one-man command on a party basis are an important direction in the CPSU's activities in the military sphere. The CPSU shows indefatigable concern for the training of army and navy command, political and technical cadres selflessly devoted to the cause of communism and drawn from the best representatives of the Soviet people. To these ends the system of military education is being improved, and the size and profile of military educational institutions have been brought into line with the requirements of military theory and practice.

As a result, now almost all formation commanders, more than 90 percent of regiment commanders, all first- and second-rank ship commanders, all political organ chiefs and 80 percent of political workers at regiment level are officers with higher education. Approximately 50 percent of officers have engineering and technical education, whereas in 1954 only 28.4 percent of officers did. Some 90 percent of officers are communists and Komsomol members.

The party's leadership of the armed forces is clearly manifested in the improvement of party political work among the troops and in the fleets and in the improvement of the ideological and political education of Soviet servicemen. The CPSU Central Committee constantly sees to it that political organs, party organizations and all army and navy communists are active champions of party policy in the armed forces and genuine educators of servicemen. This is as directed by the statute on political organs and the instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, which have been ratified by the CPSU Central Committee. The fulfillment of their requirements helps to increase party influence in the armed forces.

All-army conferences of party organization secretaries, Komsomol organization secretaries, ideological workers and servicemen with excellent results in combat and political training attest to the constant attention of the party and its Leninist Central Committee to problems of further improving party political work in the armed forces.

A conference of army and navy leading command and political personnel was held in June 1980 to consider the question of measures to reinforce the educational role of the USSR armed forces in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

All this has a positive effect on the state of party political work. It is now characterized by a more thorough analysis of the processes and new phenomena occurring in the army and navy and by an indissoluble connection with the resolution of combat training tasks.

The strengthening of military-political cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and the consolidation of combat collaboration among the Warsaw Pact states' armies is an exceptionally important direction of the CPSU's activities in the military sphere.

All directions of the CPSU's activities in improving the armed forces have the ultimate goal of ensuring the constant combat readiness of the army and navy. "...The troops' combat readiness," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "concentrates, as a focal point, the people's tremendous effort and material expenditure in equipping the army, the conscientiousness, combat training and discipline of all servicemen, the art of command personnel in troop management, and much besides. It is, in the final analysis, the crown of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war."

Our Leninist party and our state are doing everything possible to prevent war, halt the arms race and strengthen international security. The Soviet people warmly approve this peace-loving foreign policy course. At the same time they are profoundly aware that the international situation remains complex and contradictory.

Imperialism is accelerating the already unrestrained arms race and increasing material preparations for war. Its aggressive circles and the leaders of a number of NATO countries, notably the United States, have set themselves the target of upsetting the established military equilibrium in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The rapprochement and partnership between the West's reactionary forces and the Chinese leadership on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace represent a new dangerous phenomenon.

All this demands the further strengthening of the Soviet country's defense capability and the improvement of its armed forces. And this is just what our party is doing. Following Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland, it cherishes the motherland's security as the apple of its eye and shows indefatigable concern for enhancing the combat readiness of the army and navy. This policy--a policy of peace and readiness to rebuff the enemy--is unanimously supported by the entire Soviet People.

DEFENSE MINISTRY EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES

LD230803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 3

["From the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"--KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express profound gratitude to the military councils and political organs of branches of the armed forces, categories of troops, fleets, districts and groups of forces and to the party, soviet and public organizations and individual citizens who sent condolences on the death in an air disaster of a group of admirals, generals, officers, warrant officers, ensigns, sailors and employees of the Pacific Fleet.